

JOHN F. BARRY











# Brown Alumni Monthly

December 1976





# Brown. It gives you a good run for your money.

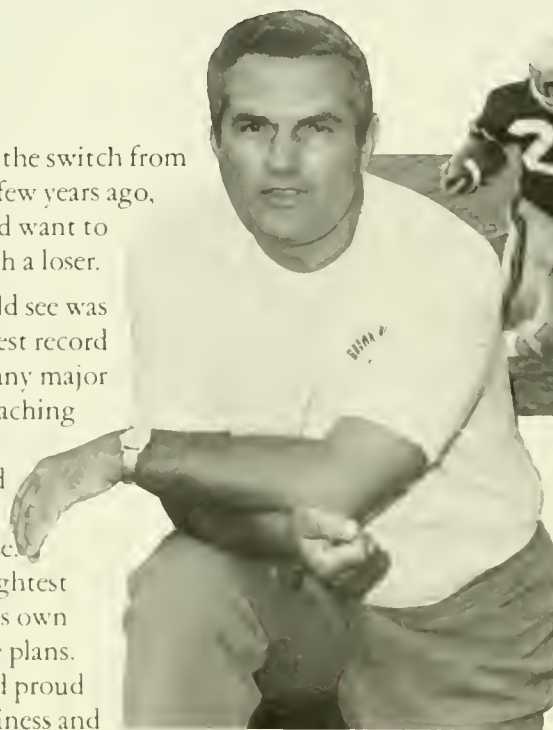
When I was considering the switch from Middlebury to Brown a few years ago, I was asked why on earth I'd want to suit up with a loser.

Loser? Nonsense. All I could see was a *winner* — the winningest record where it counted of any major school. It had a teaching faculty that could move in any league. It had developed a curriculum as innovative as a multiple offense.

It could recruit the brightest students because of its own imaginative academic game plans. It had splendid facilities and proud traditions, a pleasant cockiness and an attractive confidence in itself. What more could anyone want in a University — and a challenge?

Sure, Brown football had been having its ups and downs — though not *near enough* first downs and touchdowns. But a University that willed and worked itself to such a high level of performance in every other field could will itself to winning records on Saturday afternoons. And Brown has! Just note our record this year. Happily, whenever a Brown team, in whatever sport, takes the field or ice or court these days, the other team knows it is in for a battle. As we like to say, Brown's worth watching.

But winning takes work, not just watching. And the *big* game is to keep the University — not its teams — on top. That, in turn, takes alumni support, backing Brown with money as well as with cheers. So won't you suit up for Brown by support-



ing the Brown Fund? Your money goes to provide scholarships, support departmental programs, purchase library books and maintain teaching and learning facilities. In short, to pay for progress, to underwrite winning.

The 1975/76 Brown Fund had its best year ever (and so did Brown football with our first IVY football title ever). Over 16,000 alumni/ae and friends raised over \$1,444,000 (that's like having an extra \$30,000,000 in endowment to work with). The 1976/77 Brown Fund goal is \$1,750,000 and many feel we even can achieve the \$2,000,000 1977/78 goal a year early to salute the arrival of President-elect Howard Swearer and to accelerate Brown's fiscal plan to achieve a balanced budget by the end of 1977/78. All that is needed is a 39% increase over the level of gifts to the Brown Fund a year ago. That's well within the reach of many — and you can count on every dollar you give being well managed and well invested.

It takes work to be a winner. Won't you plan to work out with Brown this year?



**The Brown Fund—if we don't, who will?**



# Brown

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Back cover: Wallace Terry and three of his students at Howard University (photograph by Jean Gwaltney).

# Under the Elms

## **A plan for retaining faculty vitality when the education boom is over.**

What do you do when the education boom is over and colleges and universities, particularly in the private sector, are learning to live with leaner budgets and lowered expectations? Well, if you are A.D. Van Nostrand, chairman of Brown's English department, you come up with a \$200,000 idea that promises to go a long way toward retaining vitality at Brown while serving as a model for other colleges and universities caught in a serious financial bind.

The crux of the problem is that during the last six or seven years faculties at many universities have been shrinking (at Brown, a 7 percent cut is expected by 1978) while at the same time course enrollments have been expanding. The question that many of the nation's top educators have been debating is whether or not the cost of solvency today will mean the loss of academic vitality tomorrow.

Professor Van Nostrand has been among those pondering this issue. His conclusion was that the question is legitimate and the danger is great. Having come to this conclusion, he went out and did something about it. He devised an "Instructional Time Bank," sent his unique proposal to the National Endowment for the Humanities, and in return received one of its highly competitive "institutional grants" to develop the Time Bank over the next two years.

Time is the essence of the Van Nostrand proposal, specifically the time spent by faculty members in teaching. His theory, in simple terms, is that by "investing" some of that teaching time in educational experiments that cross traditional disciplinary lines, even a reduced Brown faculty can reap such benefits as new scholarly perspectives for their own research, new interdisciplinary links between departments, and a series of new experimental courses to enliven the undergraduate curriculum.

The Time Bank will consist of an administrative board of faculty and deans empowered to lease instructional time from one academic department and credit it to another. As a result of







John Forasté

this basic administrative device, faculty members in different departments will be able to teach together in interdisciplinary fields.

One of the Van Nostrand proposals would have scholars from the fields of ethnomusicology, anthropology, and theater arts working together on a course in "Non-Western Performance," which may be scheduled for next fall. Another subject will be "Myth," and the faculty will include representatives from the Department of Classics, Anthropology, and Comparative Literature.

The Time Bank will be guided by a precise set of formulations based on fractions of the "Fulltime Equivalent," a term denoting a full teaching load of four one-semester courses, and the "Graduate Assistantship," a two-course equivalent. Academic departments will be reimbursed for the time their faculty members spend in developing new interdisciplinary courses — and for the time spent in teaching them.

"Any good university faculty is full of people who want to work at the edge of their discipline," Professor Van Nostrand says. "This is a sign of a healthy faculty. But," he adds, "universities are organized by departments and their main thrust is to intensify their discipline. I see the Time Bank as a way to make these two forces compatible."

The Time Bank project — which will be called "New Direction for the Humanities" — will begin this February with new courses in several academic programs that are already structurally geared towards interdisciplinary teaching. These include Semiotics, an English department concentration in the study of human signs and symbols, Renaissance Studies, and Ancient Studies. Combined, these three areas alone involve faculty from eighteen of the University's twenty-nine departments.

The Brown project, which is the only one of its kind in the country, will be accorded an additional \$50,000 — bringing its total support from the National Endowment for the Humanities to a quarter of a million dollars — if the University can raise a matching \$50,000 by the end of 1977. J.B.

## Faculty salaries: Another casualty of Brown's retrenchment

Add another casualty to the retrenchment wars at Brown. According to statistics published annually by the American Association of University Professors (AAUP), the University's competitive standing in the area of faculty salaries has been taking a steady slide in the years of economic adversity. And while administrators note that such a decline is a natural consequence of reduced budgets and austerity pay raises, the sight of this year's standings in black and white was enough to cause concern among many faculty and students over the future quality of teaching at Brown.

The University now pays a full professor less than any other Ivy League school — almost \$6,000 less per year than the average full professor is paid at Harvard, which leads the field in that category. In addition, the report shows that Brown ranks seventh overall in faculty salaries among the eight Ivy League institutions. Dartmouth, which pays its full professors about \$1,700 more than Brown on the average and equals or outranks the University in other faculty categories, was edged into the lowest spot by virtue of Brown's larger proportion of tenured faculty. The AAUP information also shows Brown's salary increases from academic year 1974-75 to 1975-76 to be one breath away from the Ivy League cellar. Only Penn, an institution that ranks high in all other categories of faculty salaries, paid lower wage increases for that year.

Dean of the Faculty and Academic Affairs Maurice Glicksman says that the figures reflect the fact that Brown has been forced, by economic adversity, to give its faculty pay increases averaging between 5 and 5.6 percent "for years," while other Ivy institutions have been able to keep their salary increases more in line with rises in the cost of living. "I suspect that we haven't been on par for a long time," he says, adding that it will take a year or two of brighter financial conditions for the University to catch up with its competitors. The discrepancies are simply a matter of operating funds, he indicates, but relief is at least another year away. The average salary increase for the coming year is slated to be 5 percent.

But to some faculty, the situation is also a matter of continued prestige and

academic standing. They point to a falling faculty pay scale as a critical index of institutional strength. As one professor puts it, "If you have a second-class salary scale, then you will have second-class people. Right now, Brown is generating the public image that it has reached its peak and is going downhill. That image is going to make it harder to recruit and much more difficult to keep the people we have."

The AAUP's annual survey also showed that women faculty members nationally lost ground in their efforts to equalize salaries, hiring practices, and academic ranks. In the 1974-75 academic year, compensation for women at the 1,400 institutions of higher education surveyed averaged 4.5 percent lower than their male counterparts at the same faculty ranks. In 1975-76 the gap between men's and women's salaries was 5.2 percent. Other "harmful" tendencies reported in the AAUP findings published in June were the increasing proportion of faculty members nationally in the upper professorial ranks and the matching decline in the lower ranks. The report said these trends "reflect clearly a closing of the doors to academe to new faculty and a corresponding aging of the teaching faculty."

Brown's average compensation for its faculty — \$29,200 for a full professor, \$20,700 for an associate professor, \$15,700 for an assistant professor, and \$13,300 for an instructor — was ranked, with other institutions, on a scale of from one to five in each faculty category. With one being the highest rating possible on the scale and five the lowest, the University's salaries ranked in the following order: full professor - two; associate professor - three; assistant professor - five; and instructor - three. These ratings, compared with other Ivy League institutions, showed the following additional relationships:

□ Although Brown received the poorest rating possible on salaries for assistant professors, Yale, which also received a "five" rating, paid its assistant professors \$900 less than the Brown figure last year, and Dartmouth (also a five) paid an amount that was roughly equivalent to Brown's.

□ While six other Ivy League schools were considerably higher than Brown in compensation for associate professors, Yale was slightly lower.

□ At the instructor level, Brown outclassed all other Ivy schools except



Cornell. Princeton, the lowest Ivy League institution in this faculty category, paid its instructors almost \$2,000 less per year than Brown.

When eager reporters from the *Brown Daily Herald* reached Brown president-elect Howard Swearer for a comment about the AAUP salary figures, he had little to offer except the obvious observation that "they clearly reflect the financial situation." When they further pressed the new president to explain why the salaries for faculty at his present institution, Carleton College in Minnesota, are so high (Carleton ranked an excellent number one in all categories), he spent a moment in silence and then advised the students to talk with the Carleton faculty. "They wouldn't think so," he said. S.R.

## **Brown establishes a center to study solutions to the energy crisis**

Familiarity can make even a crisis commonplace. In 1973, for instance, the energy crisis was real and painful. It meant long lines at the gasoline pump, the enactment of a startling new fifty-five-miles-per-hour speed limit, and the monthly jolt of seeing astronomical hikes in the heating and electricity bills. Today, the same crisis seems somehow longer-term — more of a pervasive dilemma than an immediate threat. And yet, the stakes are greater as time goes by. Today, when we speak of the energy crisis, we must necessarily talk of such unpleasanties as nuclear proliferation, irreversible environmental pollution, international blackmail, economic chaos, and, perhaps, the erosion of the world's highest standard of living.

There was an abundance of such straight talk about the energy crisis this fall on the Brown campus. And there is likely to be more in the future, as scientists, economists, and the public at large come together under the aegis of a new campus center designed to explore broad-based solutions to society's most critical predicament. With two sets of lectures and debates that brought some of the nation's most prominent names in energy to Brown during the first week in October, the University officially launched its Center for Energy Studies.

Acting President Merton P. Stoltz, in announcing the center's formation,



John Foraste

*Center director Joseph Kestin is an international authority on geothermal energy.*

said that the undertaking will not only coordinate the many separate areas of energy research now being pursued at Brown, but will also encourage the kind of interdisciplinary communication in the field that may produce new research and academic programs. The concept, he said, grew out of discussions among various faculty members involved in energy-related work within such departments as chemistry, engineering, applied mathematics, physics, biomedical sciences, geological sciences, and economics. While bridging these scientists' work, the center also hopes to establish, with the help of the University's development office, an independent operating fund from energy-related sources outside the University, which can be used for the following activities: to provide small amounts of "seed" money to help faculty prepare new energy-related proposals to outside agencies; to establish a fellowship fund in energy studies; and to organize lec-

tures, seminars, and conferences on energy topics, similar to those held on campus in October.

The first chairman of the Brown Center for Energy Studies will be engineering professor Joseph Kestin, an expert on the properties and uses of steam and an internationally acknowledged leader in the study of geothermal energy. Serving two-year terms with Kestin on the center's executive committee will be John Biggins, associate professor of biomedical sciences; Bruno J. Giletti, professor of geological sciences; Robley K. Matthews, chairman of the geological sciences department; Joseph J. Loferski, professor of engineering; Mark B. Schupack, professor of economics; Harold R. Ward, professor of chemistry; and George Seidel, professor of physics.

If their premier program is any indication of things to come, then planners of what was billed as Energy Week at Brown can be justifiably encouraged

about energy studies at the University. Even though scheduling conflicts and torrential rainstorms took their toll on attendance, the presence of government and academic experts with widely varying viewpoints assured provocative debates on both "Nuclear Energy Safety," a Thursday seminar, and "Economic Aspects of U.S. Energy Policy," a Saturday offering. As could be expected in a state now pondering the fate of a proposed nuclear plant, the debate on nuclear safety was the liveliest of the two. The following is a report:

Ever since December 20, 1951, the day electricity was first generated from atomic power at a primitive reactor near Idaho Falls, science, government, and the public have been arguing among themselves about the relative merits and dangers of the process. Polls say that 63 percent of the American public now favor the development of nuclear energy, but an impressive array of opponents, from Nobel Prize-winning scientists and celebrities to environmental groups, are still waging a fierce battle to curb the growing number of nuclear reactors. Worldwide, there are now 162 nuclear reactors. Sixty nuclear plants are located in the United States. Victor Gilinsky, a member of the Nuclear Regulatory Commission and Brown's guest during Energy Week, discussed the construction of nuclear plants and his role in policing their safety.

Even though the NRC is officially and strenuously neutral in the struggle between pro- and anti-nuclear forces (it was created last year to replace the more partisan Atomic Energy Commission), Gilinsky presented a very positive assessment of the present state of nuclear energy in America. His commission's prime concern, he said, is plant safety. And most scientists agree that the standards now mandated by the NRC for commercial nuclear plants are the most stringent required of any industry in the world. Construction requirements include a complex series of fail-safe systems within the plant that protect against a nuclear "catastrophe" — the meltdown of nuclear fuel in the core of the plant. The possibility of such a disaster happening, says Gilinsky, is "so small as to be insignificant." As many as six physical barriers would have to fail simultaneously — an event that is considered to be statistically improbable.

In addition to proper design, sound construction, and careful maintenance, however, the NRC requires an accept-

able "quality assurance program" from utility companies before issuing a license to operate a reactor. Galinsky explained the required program this way: the electric companies must convince the regulatory agency in advance that they will be able to audit their plant continuously and upgrade the plant while it is in operation.

NRC safety standards are updated constantly, said the commissioner, and any improvement required of newer plants under construction is also required of the existing plants. But quality control — and the safety of nuclear power — depends in the final analysis on what Gilinsky calls "the human element." Prevention of nuclear mishaps rests mainly on the high quality of workmanship that goes into the undertaking, he believes, and there is little that the government can do to assure that intangible. "Almost all the accidents one can think of have humble beginnings," he said. "They are all preventable." The basic nuclear safeguards date back to Admiral Hyman Rickover, father of the atomic submarine and one of the developers of the American nuclear-energy community, Gilinsky added. "Rickover was an unrelenting perfectionist. His personal approach to nuclear energy is not easily translated across an entire national program," said the commissioner. "But government regulation of the industry has evolved from his very strict standard." The choice Americans face between the necessity of new fuels on the one hand and the dangers of atomic energy on the other is not a comfortable one, Gilinsky admitted. But he feels that "the public safety is not precariously balanced on a knife's edge."

Several others — expert and layman alike — challenged Gilinsky's position in an evening debate on nuclear safety. Plant safety alone, the Energy Week panelists argued, is not the sole issue at stake in the nuclear question. A bigger danger is the worldwide nuclear proliferation that even peaceful uses of atomic energy promotes. "If we have it, we can expect the rest of the world to get it," said Leonard Cohen, editorial writer for the *Providence Journal-Bulletin*, "and that means weak as well as strong, stable as well as unstable." Plutonium, a waste by-product of nuclear energy that can be recycled for use in fresh-water reactors but is also a component of most atomic bombs, raises other serious questions

about proliferation, Cohen said. Shipment of reprocessing fuels — even the storage of nuclear wastes — could present the possibility of seizure by terrorists who might use the fate of civilization for political blackmail.

Professor George B. Kistiakowsky, the distinguished Harvard chemist who helped to make some of the earliest plutonium bombs and was later science advisor to President Dwight D. Eisenhower, agreed with Cohen's concerns and took them a step further. The arms race between the Soviet Union and the United States, coupled with the proliferation of nuclear reactors to less powerful nations all over the globe, he said, represents "the greatest hazard to humanity of all time." The possibility of a nuclear war before the end of this century, he added, is very real. He finds this country's lack of leadership on the matter of nuclear proliferation "amazing." What we are seeing now is the failure of the Eisenhower doctrine of "atoms for peace," said Kistiakowsky. The destructive potential of nuclear power can never be completely separated from its peaceful uses. A graphic example of that fact, he noted, is India, which, through plutonium gathered in the generation of electricity, managed to build and explode its first atomic bomb recently. "We must stop this procession of plutonium until we know more," he urged. "Safety is not a negotiable issue."

Kistiakowsky was rebutted first by Gilinsky and then by Graham B. Wallis, an engineering professor at Dartmouth. Gilinsky noted that, "We are not confronted with a choice between nuclear energy and nothing." Every avenue to energy development, he said, involves some hazard. It is a choice between atomic risk and the certainty of such occurrences as oil spills, pollution, black lung disease from coal development, and dependence on foreign nations for fuel. Even hydroelectric power involves some risk, he added, citing the Teton Dam disaster. Professor Wallis said the choice was between an adequate supply of cheap energy for centuries and the sacrifices implied in a lower standard of living. He said that Americans would have to live with the consequences of their rejection of nuclear energy. Nuclear proliferation, he contended, is already beyond us. "The United States has already passed the point that it can police the world," he said. "Going nuclear is like going through adolescence



now — all nations go through it and we have to learn to live with it." War, according to Wallis, is more likely than nuclear accident.

But Kistiakowsky countered with the fact that the United States uses energy at twice the rate of Sweden, and yet the Swedes' standard of living is considered to be higher. "I just don't buy the idea that America is more likely to fill its energy gap than to alter its living habits," he said. As to the Wallis contention that the nuclear race is beyond the influence of America, Professor Kistiakowsky quipped that he'd watched the second televised presidential debate the night before and been convinced that nothing was beyond "the strongest nation in the world." Besides, he argued, persuasion could be as powerful in this area as force.

The Harvard professor, who says with humor that he has been campaigning against the danger of a bomb he helped to create, but "not to expiate my sins," used another tack when answering the Gilinsky charge that other forms of energy production required a calculated risk by the public. Nuclear radiation is carcinogenic, he reminded the audience. A small portion is capable of producing cancer in thousands. "There is something entirely different in waiting for a dam to break and in waiting for cancer to run its course," he concluded. Professor Wallis joined him in his cautious skepticism, calling not for an end to the present nuclear generation of power, but for a slower pace. "It might be hard to reverse ourselves," he observed, "should we find out, twenty years from now, that we made a mistake."

S.R.

## "Exciting days and nights" for a Hawthorne scholar

Almost anyone who has read the works of Nathaniel Hawthorne realizes that the gloomy, nineteenth-century novelist was a complex man. In such masterworks of fiction as *The Scarlet Letter*, *Twice-Told Tales*, *The Marble Faun*, and *The House of the Seven Gables*, he deftly exposed some of the deeper wells of human motivation, writing with particular insight about isolation and secret guilt. Scholars have probed the Hawthorne style and psyche for more than a hundred years, looking for fresh clues to his genius, new information about the man and his work.

This year, they have a completely



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*Hyatt Waggoner establishes that the "lost notebook" was indeed Hawthorne's.*

unexpected new source — a gift from the past in Hawthorne's own hand. A lost journal, missing for more than a century and seen by few before its disappearance, has been found in an antique chest in Boulder, Colorado. And in Providence, Rhode Island, somewhat nearer Hawthorne's Massachusetts roots, Brown's preeminent Hawthorne scholar, English professor Hyatt Waggoner, has studied the original manuscript, authenticated it for its owners, and spent "several exciting days and nights" examining the new view of Nathaniel Hawthorne hidden between its lines.

The literary discovery is credited to Mrs. Frank E. Mouffe, who is a distant relative of Hawthorne's wife, Sophia Peabody, and who happens to live, appropriately enough, on Hawthorn Avenue in Boulder. She was intrigued by the small, cramped handwriting filling a

notebook she found in an old Jacobean chest, so she set about deciphering it. After transcribing enough of the small, eighty-six-page, unruled journal to fit names, times, and places together, she suspected that she was reading the work of Nathaniel Hawthorne. But she needed an expert to validate her claim. Enter Hyatt Waggoner, one of the most respected of the Hawthorne authorities and, conveniently, a neighbor of Mrs. Mouffe's sister. His verdict, after rigorous inspection, was that the notebook was undoubtedly Hawthorne's and would add significantly to the existing knowledge of the author and correct some false impressions.

The newly discovered document completes a set of seven notebooks Hawthorne kept throughout his adult life. Six of the notebooks have provided scholars and biographers with the principal source of information for their



studies of Hawthorne's life and work. But this one — the earliest — has been more of an assumption than a fact in Hawthorne scholarship. Information on this early period of his career has been pieced together from snatches of information published elsewhere and from the excerpts of this first journal that were included by Hawthorne's wife, Sophia, in her book, *Passages from the American Notebooks* (1866). Literary historians have felt certain that a lost notebook, or notebooks, covering this time existed, but no scholar had ever seen the material firsthand until Waggoner got the chance last spring. Until now, the world of literature has had to rely on Sophia's second-hand version of a crucial period in the development of an American genius.

After reading the original manuscript, Professor Waggoner believes that the first Hawthorne notebook will be important to scholars precisely because of the editorial scrutiny Nathaniel's widow subjected it to. Comparing what has been known with what Hawthorne actually wrote proves both amusing and revealing, he says. Sophia included almost two-thirds of the notebook in her *Passages*, but she left out "the most intimate and personal revelations," says Waggoner. She seemed particularly concerned with removing all traces of what might be considered "bad taste," including all of her husband's innocent references to sexual matters and any mention of the coarser side of life. She omitted the word "copulation" in one section, for instance, and later on threw out the longest and most fully developed of Hawthorne's notes for possible stories because it dealt with a prostitute who had a "noble but ruined nature." Sophia also too great pains to purge the notebook of all allusion to the growing romantic relationship between herself and Hawthorne during this period. What she left was a rather bowdlerized version of what Professor Waggoner calls the "most inward-centered and most idea-centered" of all of Hawthorne's private writings.

Covering the years from 1835 to 1841, the lost notebook carries Hawthorne from the period after his graduation from Bowdoin College to his marriage to Sophia. This timespan is important not only from a literary standpoint, including as it does Hawthorne's emergence as a fiction writer, but also from a psychological stand-

point, showing the author's struggle with what he called his "cursed habits of solitude." Although Hawthorne always described himself during this period of early manhood as a "shadow" and a "recluse" suffering in "dismal" surroundings, Waggoner found evidence in the dusty Hawthorne manuscript to show that this aspect of Hawthorne's life may have been slightly exaggerated. He seems to have had a normal interest in the opposite sex during this time, says Waggoner, and to have also enjoyed himself occasionally with a smoke or a drink among friends — something that couldn't have been imagined from Sophia's version of his writings.

But there was still, says Waggoner, "more than a touch of the morbid in a good deal of what he wrote." Speaking at Bowdoin College this fall, the Brown English professor noted some of the morbid preoccupations revealed in the original Hawthorne notebook and discussed what light they may shed on the novelist's character and creative development. Here, for instance, are some of the seventy-two entries Hawthorne's widow left out of her version of the notebook: the plot outline for a story that would have been, in Waggoner's words, "a nineteenth-century version of Faulkner's *A Rose for Emily*"; notes about a possible history of the "modes of punishment" practiced throughout the ages; a story idea about a man who seals the woman he has loved in a cavern, then gradually becomes cruel to her, feeling "a loathing delight in his cruelty"; and another story idea described in Hawthorne's following summation: "To contrive some very great calamity for unsuspecting people, and then, while it is rolling inevitably onward, calmly to watch the result."

Hawthorne seems, to Professor Waggoner, to have been "unusually preoccupied not only with suffering, decay, and death, but with cruelty, guilt, and punishment." Quite often in the passages describing walks and trips, says Waggoner, "he writes in a way that reminds us of the cold objectivity he commonly assigns to his villains. I suspect that a psychiatrist might find in the frequency with which such subjects and attitudes recur in this notebook evidence that Hawthorne suffered from unusually strong guilt feelings."

In any case, Waggoner says he can see more clearly now why Hawthorne

felt he had been "saved" by his marriage to Sophia. The notebook at least suggests that until Hawthorne met Sophia his heart had not been touched, and that this excerpt from a love letter to Sophia was quite correct: "Thou has taught me that I have a heart . . . Indeed, we are but shadows till the heart is touched." The writer of this notebook, says Waggoner, was not a "recluse," but was certainly one who developed an image of himself as a detached, uninvolved, cold observer. "Of course, if he had not known so well what it was like to feel alienated and guilty," adds Waggoner, "he could not have written so unforgettably about such emotions." S.R.

## People and Programs

□ Motion picture producer **Robert Evans**, whose credits include *Love Story*, *Chinatown*, and the recently released *Marathon Man*, among others, has been appointed adjunct professor of English. His new duties will bring him to Brown several times a year for presentations consisting of film screenings, group discussions, and seminars for students in the English department's film program. Evans's initial visit to Brown last spring (BAM, July/August) for a screening and a special program on movie-making proved so popular with students that English department chairman A. D. Van Nostrand asked the producer to join Brown's film program in an official capacity.

□ **Pierre M. Galletti**, Brown's vice president for biology and medicine, has been named to the board of overseers of the medical education program at Morehouse College in Atlanta, Ga. Dr. Galletti, who says the Morehouse medical education program will closely resemble Brown's, has served since 1974 as a consultant to the president of Morehouse College.

□ **Robert M. Marsh**, professor of sociology, recently returned from two months of intensive research in Japan, where he and Hiroshi Mannari of Kwansei Gakuin University examined Japanese industry — its technology, structure, and performance. Their work was supported by grants from Japanese scientific, economic, and labor organizations, and will result in a series of journal articles currently being drafted by Professor Marsh. Eight years of previous collaboration by Marsh and Mannari are distilled in a book, *Modernization*

and the Japanese Factory, published last July.

□ President-elect **Howard R.**

**Swearer** will serve a three-year term on the board of directors of the American Council on Education, Washington, D.C. Serving with him on the ACE board, among others, will be Frank Newman '47, president of the University of Rhode Island.

□ Brown has received a \$40,000 gift from the trust fund of a former Rhode Island resident whose fortune was made early in this century in the stock brokerage business and in railroads. The gift was one of several made to Rhode Island charitable organizations from funds available from a trust created by the late Frederick Henry Prince, who once owned Marble House in Newport. The \$40,000 will be used for library acquisitions in the biological sciences.

## Brown Clubs: Central Jersey plans a benefit

The Brown Club of Central New Jersey is sponsoring a benefit theater party on Sunday, February 6, at 2:30 p.m. at the McCarter Theater in Princeton. The performance will be *The Physicists* by Dürrenmatt, starring Eileen Heckart.

There will be a reception after the performance at the home of Mr. and Mrs. William Greenberg (Betty '67), 164 Hunt Drive, Princeton. The club will offer wine and those attending are asked to bring hot or cold hors d'oeuvres for six to eight persons.

Tickets for the theater party are \$10 each. A portion of the proceeds will go to the club's scholarship fund. Tickets are limited to the first 100 reservations, so friends of Brown are asked to reserve early. Reservations should be sent to Mrs. Gino Treves, 9 Adams Drive, Princeton 08540 (609-921-8595).

# Sports

## Winter teams look good — on paper

Coach Dick Toomey isn't asking alumni to make hotel reservations in Detroit, where the NCAA nationals will

be held this spring. But he isn't discouraging them either. In short, Toomey has high hopes that his **hockey** team can go all the way this season.

And why not? A year ago the Bears were 23-7 overall, won the Ivy League title, finished second in the ECAC, and then came within five minutes of a spot in the national championship game before losing a double overtime thriller to Michigan Tech. On paper, at least, this year's sextet figures to be even better.

The scorers of 167 of the team's 188 goals in 1975-76 are back. This list includes Bill Gilligan, a first-team All-American who set a Brown single-season record with 79 points, and Bob McIntosh, who had 66 points. Also back are All-East goalie Kevin McCabe and defenseman and co-captain Tim Bothwell. These four men gave Brown a stranglehold on the All-Ivy team a year ago.

Toomey, who expects to skate four lines, has a pair of outstanding sophomores, Dave Roberts and Jim Bennett, returning. Roberts, a speedster, had 14 goals last year, 11 against playoff teams. Bennett missed half the season with a broken finger but still managed eight goals. A perfectionist on the ice, he is the brother of Curt Bennett '70, now of the Atlanta Flames. There will also be a pair of highly regarded freshman forwards, Rick Scully and Jim Lawson, on this year's club.

Some observers felt that perhaps Brown was one solid defenseman short of going all the way last year. Returning at defense will be Bothwell and Jim Lundquist, both seniors, sophomores Mike Mastrullo and Ken Shepherd, and a pair of freshmen, Ted Lucky and Mike Monsarrat. It appears the defense will be the key to whether this is a good team or a great one.

"Everyone will be aiming for us this season," Toomey says. "But if the players concentrate and don't ease up, this could be a very fine hockey team. Our main objective is to win the Ivy title. This gets us into the ECAC automatically. After that we'll let nature take its course."

**Basketball** Coach Gerry Alaimo has a tougher schedule to look forward to. In a press conference held just prior to the opening of the season, Athletic Director Bob Seiple announced that in upcoming seasons Brown will face such schools as UCLA, Notre Dame, Indiana, and Marquette. The latter series will be home-and-home, and the other games

will be played on the road.

"These plans are natural outgrowths of looking objectively at a program and continuing to insure that there's a degree of excellence in everything we do," said Seiple. "Specifically, we're trying to make our basketball program as attractive as possible, to be competitive in the Ivy League and, by a natural extension of the league, to be competitive in the East."

Last year's offense consisted of Brian Saunders and a prayer. Neither was enough as the Bruins ended with a 7-19 slate. This year, Alaimo expects more scoring help from sophomores Chuck Mack, Bruce Rhodes, and Azhar Haneef, the latter back in school after a year's absence.

"We know we're capable of scoring this year," Alaimo says. "Our big objective is to improve our overall team defense and rebounding." In the exhibition opener against Acadia of Canada, Brown breezed 83-72, with Saunders tossing in 25 points, Rhodes shooting nine of ten from the field for 18 points, and Haneef pulling down 12 rebounds while scoring ten points.

The improved play continued through the opening game of the Joe Lapchick Memorial Tournament against the host team, St. John's. Two minutes into the second half, Brown led, 42-37, was controlling the game, and shooting about 80 percent against this Eastern power. It couldn't last and eventually St. John's won it, 79-65. The 5'7" Billy Baker, who had established himself as the team's playmaker, gave an indication of things to come with a 20-point performance, earning All-Tourney honors, and Saunders chipped in with 16. But the Bruins showed in this game, and in their 65-56 loss to Northwestern in the finals, a need for more poise to go with their potential. A fourth-place finish behind Penn, Princeton, and Columbia is possible.

**Wrestling**, after a number of "down" seasons, is about to make a comeback. At least, that's the word from Coach Joe Wirth, who is also defensive line coach for the varsity football team.

One of the reasons for Wirth's optimism is the return of Co-Capt. Mike Wallace, who last season won the New England's at 190 and qualified for the Nationals, where he lost to a wrestler from UCLA. A knowledgeable wrestler with quickness, Wallace was also National Prep School champion when he



wrestled at Lawrenceville School.

No seniors were graduated, which means that Wirth has some experienced grapplers returning, including Steve Green at 134, Bingie Levine (142), Jeff Jacobs and Alan Fisher (167), Chuck Maze (177), and Denis Walus (190). The squad will also include two outstanding freshman prospects, Dan Colombo (167), New England High School Champion from Brockton (Mass.) High, and Joe Mack (177), an Illinois state champion.

The development of sophomore Colm Cronin and the arrival of several freshmen with good potential will help Coach Doug Terry's **indoor track** team. Cronin, a 6'5", 220-pounder from Ireland, won the Heptagonals last spring in the triple jump and broke all of Brown's records in this event. In an effort to improve his chances of making the next Olympics, Cronin is working on events such as the pole vault and javelin so that he can compete in the decathlon. The freshmen who will be heard from are John Sinnott, Needham, Mass., who specializes in the shot put, and Tim Bruno of Jersey City, who excels in the hammer, shot, and discus. (He also doubles as the "Brown Bear" during the football season, which seems appropriate for someone named Bruno.) He was a member of the Junior National Team that toured Poland, Russia, and Germany a year ago. This improvement in the weights, plus the return of a host of fine runners, should make the Bruins exciting to watch this winter and spring.

In **swimming**, Coach Ed Reed is dusting off all the old clichés that are used when you experience a rebuilding season. Although only two swimmers were lost through graduation, several of last year's regulars have decided to pass up the sport this season.

There are some good men returning, including Capt. Jan Kaplowitz in the 50-freestyle, Peter Campbell in the distance freestyle, and Zdravko Divjak in the breaststroke. The team will also include a promising freshman, Glenn Levin, Ardsley, N.Y., who is at home in the backstroke, freestyle, and several other events.

The **women's basketball** team, 13-7 last winter, has three returning starters and a new coach. Gail Klock, a twenty-nine-year-old Pueblo, Colorado, native, takes over the reins after successful coaching stints at Springfield College (8-5) and Wake Forest (6-3). The new

coach was a four-year starter at Colorado State on both the basketball and softball teams.

Top basketball scorer Sarah Diedrick graduated, but returning are senior forward Karen Joyce (5'7"), junior guard Lynn Johnson (5'4"), and junior guard Cindy Schlaefter (5'4"). Lack of height may be a problem, Gail Klock admits, but she feels "intelligent play" will help her team win at least half of its games. On January 28 and 29, Brown will host a women's basketball tournament featuring teams from Chicago, Swarthmore, MIT, Penn, and Bates.

The **Pandas**, Brown's women's ice hockey team, opened their season with a convincing 8-0 victory over a first-year team from Providence College. The one-sided contest came as no surprise to a team sparked by thirteen veterans from a squad that finished in second place in the Ivy League last year. This year's team may be the best ever, under the coaching of Steve Shea '73 and the leadership of co-captains Debby Dorman and Lynn Dawley, both senior defenseman.

In the PC game, three goals and one assist were scored by all-around athlete and Pandas newcomer Laurie Raymond '78, a basketball player in previous winters, and co-captain of this year's soccer and lacrosse teams. Senior Rita Harder had two goals on breakaways, and Pat Gomes '78, Jeanne Cushman '78, and Colleen Doyle '79 scored one goal apiece. Senior goaltender Mary-Leslie Ullman had twelve saves in the first two periods, and sophomore Ruth Nagel preserved the shutout with two saves in the final period.

Brown is host to two women's hockey tournaments this winter — an invitational in December and the Ivy League Tournament February 25-26.

## Some final notes on fall sports

Although the big one got away when Brown lost, 1-0, to UConn in the NCAA regionals, Coach Cliff Stevenson's **soccer** team ended with an 11-3-1 record and went 7-0 against Ivy opposition to capture the Ivy title for the fourth consecutive season. The Bruins have dominated the league in recent years, winning the championship in ten of the last fourteen seasons.

The Brown-UConn game for the

right to move on in the NCAA championships was played at Storrs before 9,500 fans inside the field and an estimated 2,000 fans who stood on hills and buildings outside the field to view the action. A year ago, in the same setting, the Bears had defeated UConn, 2-1, the game being decided on penalty kicks.

This year, Brown went into the game without its all-time scoring leader, Fred Pereira, who suffered a broken collarbone against Dartmouth and was sidelined for the final three games of the season. Pereira wasn't missed in Brown's 6-2 rout of Bridgeport in the opening round of the NCAAs, but his presence would have helped at UConn. Even when Pereira isn't scoring he helps the team, because he usually is double-teamed, which leaves somebody else open.

In his three-year varsity career, Pereira broke every Brown scoring record (except goals per game), ending with 47 goals and 30 assists for 77 points. He led the team in scoring all three seasons and was selected for first-team All-Ivy honors each year.

In addition to Pereira, other All-Ivy selections include forward Mark Griffith, who was chosen for the second straight year and who has 32 career points to rank seventh on the all-time scoring list; midfielder Bob Schweitzer, back Ray Schnettgoecke, and goalie Dave Flaschen. All are seniors except Schnettgoecke, a junior. Pat Weir, the outstanding freshman sweeper back, was named to the second team.

Mark Griffith was a member of the Eastern All-Star team that played in the Senior Bowl in Orlando, Fla., on December 11.

Several good things happened as a result of the successful 1976 **football** season. John Anderson was selected by both the New England sportswriters and the coaches as Coach of the Year, and both wide receiver Bob Farnham and center Mike Prairie were named to the ECAC All-East first team. Farnham was also named honorable-mention All-American.

Three of the Bruins — quarterback Paul Michalko, linebacker Scott Nelson, and Farnham — were named to the All-Ivy first team, as selected by the league's coaches. The second team included Prairie and tackle Steve Narr on offense, end Mike Sherman and linebacker Lou Cole on defense, and punter Tom Thurow.

In commenting on his selection as New England Coach of the Year, Anderson noted that there were many fine coaches in the area, any one of whom could have been selected. "An honor such as this in reality belongs to the entire staff," Anderson said. "I feel that at Brown we have the finest staff in the Ivy League."

For the second successive season, Coach Ed Reed's **water polo** team won the New Englands and finished third in the Easterns. "I like the first part of this script but would like to improve on the second part," says Reed, whose team finished the season with a 19-5 record.

The New Englands were held at Brown this year and the Bruins swept the field, taking Harvard, 12-5, UMass, 13-8, and Yale, 15-11. In the Easterns, Brown defeated Cornell and Army, but lost to Pittsburgh, the eventual champion, by an 11-6 score.

Four of Reed's men won first team All-New England honors: juniors Shep Butler, Jim Strudwick, and Zdravko Divjak, the latter an outstanding goalie; and freshman Kent Rapp, who led the team in scoring with 53 goals.

## **Eighteen inducted into Hall of Fame**

A three-time national tennis champion and one of the nation's leading female golfers of the 1930s and '40s were among the eighteen persons inducted into the Brown Athletic Hall of Fame November 5.

The tennis champion is Frederick H. Hovey '90, who captured the U.S. doubles title in both 1893 and 1894 and then won the singles in 1895. The 1893 Harvard Law School graduate also won the first open ping-pong championship held in this country, in 1902, and later become a prominent tennis official.

Jean Bauer Glantz '33, considered the finest athlete to attend Pembroke up to that period, was a three-time Rhode Island golf champion and a two-time medalist in the Women's Nationals. Now a resident of Albuquerque, she is a three-time New Mexico Women's Champion.

Five men with a football background were inducted: Russell G. Ashbaugh '13, a Walter Camp third-team All-American in both 1911 and 1912; Frederick E. Huggins '21, a Walter Camp third-team All-American in 1918; John H. Lindsey '92, considered the "father" of Brown football

for putting the sport on a full-time basis in 1890; Ernest T. Savignano '42, who is being elected as a "special" for his all-around contributions as an athlete in football, basketball, and baseball and for his service as assistant athletic director; and Charles D. Tiedemann '46, halfback who earned All-New England, All-East, and honorable mention All-American honors.

Others inducted and their sports: **Basketball** — Joseph J. Tebo '58, an All-Ivy and All-New England guard who set a Brown career scoring record with 1,319 points. **Hockey** — George F. Menard '50, an All-Ivy and honorable mention All-American defenseman who also coached the sport at St. Lawrence University for sixteen years.

**Baseball** — Charles W. Butler '36, an outstanding hitter who still holds the Brown career mark for RBIs and triples.

**Wrestling** — David Michael '51, who went undefeated in thirty-three dual matches. **Soccer** — Allan T. Walsh '65, goalie during the renaissance of Brown soccer and a two-time All-Ivy selection. **Lacrosse** — Richard M. Alter '66, a two-time All-Ivy goalie who was named the outstanding lacrosse player in the country in 1966 by the U.S. Intercollegiate Lacrosse Association. **Swimming** — Alfred M. Chapman '58, a first-team All-American who was involved in breaking 15 Brown records and who was New England butterfly champion in 1957. **Track** — Walter L. Molineux, Jr. '53, Heptagonal mile indoor and outdoor champion and New England champion in the mile, steeplechase, and cross country.

In addition to Ernie Savignano, mentioned above, three other men were inducted in the "special" category: John F. "Jay" Barry '50, producer and a director of *The Last White Line*, filmed history of Brown football, and a long-time writer on Brown sports in the *BAM* and other publications; Thomas Eccleston, Jr. '32, coach of football, hockey, and baseball at Burrillville (R.I.) High for many years (491-148-24 cumulative record) and hockey coach at Providence College where, in 1964, he took his team to the national finals and was voted Coach of the Year; and Robert W. McCullough '43, internationally prominent yachtsman who, in the past six years, has been a leading figure in this country's defense of the America's Cup.

# **Scoreboard**

(November 7-December 7)

## **Football (8-1)**

Brown 28, Columbia 17

## **Freshman Football (4-2)**

Brown 17, Yale 0  
Brown 21, Southern Conn. 14  
Naval Prep 14, Brown 6  
Brown 20, UConn "B" 14  
Harvard 14, Brown 6  
Brown 14, Dartmouth 9

## **Soccer (11-3-1)**

Brown 2, Columbia 0  
Brown 6, Bridgeport 2\*  
UConn 1, Brown 0\*  
\* NCAA Regionals

## **Basketball (1-5)**

St. John's 79, Brown 65  
Northwestern 80, Brown 65  
Providence 95, Brown 69  
URI 78, Brown 74  
Brown 72, Davidson 67  
Yale 73, Brown 70 (ot.)

## **Men's Hockey (1-3)**

Boston College 7, Brown 5  
Colgate 6, Brown 5  
Cornell 3, Brown 2  
Brown 6, Yale 1

## **Women's Hockey (2-0)**

Brown 8, Providence College 0  
Brown 3, Yale 1

## **Indoor Track (1-1)**

Boston College 63, Brown 45  
Brown 85, Boston University 36

## **Men's Swimming (0-1)**

Yale 80, Brown 33

## **Women's Swimming (0-3)**

Yale 97, Brown 33  
Manhattanville 110, Brown 33  
Southern Connecticut 81, Brown 50

## **Wrestling (1-2)**

Brown 27, Plymouth State 24  
Lowell Tech 33, Brown 12  
Amherst 34, Brown 15

# Making a difference

Brown's medical program is providing Rhode Island with better health care, wider opportunities for medical careers for state residents, and assurance of an adequate supply of medical manpower

By Selig Greenberg '27

*Opposite. Medical student Susan Leitman talks with a patient in the clinic at the Veterans Administration Hospital during her clerkship there.*

Nearly five years have elapsed since the Brown Corporation voted unanimously to convert the six-year master's degree medical science program into a full-fledged medical school — time enough for a meaningful assessment of the program's performance.

How is the medical program doing?

Is it living up to its original goals?

What has been its impact on the Rhode Island community?

How has it affected the University, academically and financially?

The good news is that the benefits anticipated when it was decided to launch the M.D.-granting program are increasingly being realized; that through its affiliation with a number of hospitals the medical program already has had a profound impact on the quality of patient care in Rhode Island; that it is greatly expanding the opportunities for Rhode Islanders to obtain a medical education; that it is significantly contributing to the enhancement of Brown's academic pursuits and prestige; and that, contrary to fear widely expressed in the debate which preceded the landmark decision, the medical program is operating in the black and has not become an excessive drain on the University's general funds.

When it voted in March 1972 to extend the medical education program to award the M.D. degree, the Brown Corporation made the decision subject to these conditions:

- 1) That the program be independent of University financial support, except for a maximum annual appropriation from general funds of \$300,000.

- 2) That the state of Rhode Island demonstrate its commitment for continuing support of the program through an annual appropriation by the General Assembly, beginning at a level of about \$200,000 and rising progressively thereafter.

- 3) That a start-up fund of at least \$3,000,000 be raised to cover deficits and contingencies during the initial years of the program and that maximum efforts be made to develop unrestricted endowment to serve as a reserve against contingencies after a steady state is reached.

- 4) That an organizational structure satisfactory to the president and the Corporation be developed.

With a single partial exception, these conditions have been fully met. The exception is the level of state aid, which for the last two years has remained frozen at an annual appropriation of \$700,000, representing less than 12 percent of the medical program's expenses.

The University's understanding with state leaders prior to the establishment of the medical school was that the annual state appropriation would reach \$1,000,000 in the second half of this decade. While they are fully cognizant of the state's tight fiscal situation, University officials hope to convince Lt.-Gov. J.





Joseph Garrahy, the governor-elect, who has long had a deep interest in health matters, and legislative leaders that the state appropriation should be substantially raised next year.

An increase in state aid is particularly crucial in view of the fact that the current academic year is the last one during which the medical program's budget can be balanced with the remainder of the \$3-million federal "conversion grant." This award of \$50,000 per student in the first third-year class of the four-year M.D. program (there were sixty students in that class) has helped cushion the initial cost of establishing the medical school.

The medical program has up to now balanced its books with income from a variety of sources, without exceeding the stipulated maximum \$300,000 contribution from the University's general funds. The \$3,000,000 set as a prudent goal for an endowment was actually exceeded by about \$700,000 in local fund drives in 1972 and 1973. Gifts and grants from private sources amounted last year to \$370,000. The first annual local fund-raising effort for medical education raised more than \$120,000 last year and is expected to produce about \$175,000 this year.

The full financial impact of the recently enacted federal health manpower legislation will not be clear until the first appropriation is voted by the new Congress in 1977. But federal support of medical education appears to be on the decline and the Brown program is coming to rely to an increasing extent on tuition, which already accounts for about one-third of its budget. Tuition is \$4,300, the same as in the College, for the first year of the four accredited medical school years and \$5,275 for each of the last three years.

University officials feel strongly that an annual investment of \$1,000,000 by the state of Rhode Island is far from an excessive price to pay for the broad benefits accruing to the state in the form of better medical care, much wider opportunities for residents of the state for medical careers, and the assurance of an adequate supply of medical manpower.

The evidence they cite in support of this view is impressive. The medical education program's affiliation with eight hospitals, which actually began five years prior to the conversion to a full-scale medical school, has not only allowed Brown to launch the M.D.-granting project in record time, without major capital investment and at an operating cost that has not drained the University's resources, but has served the community remarkably well.

The affiliated hospitals have progressively attracted to their full-time staffs a number of distinguished clinicians and researchers who have received Brown faculty appointments. This has enabled the hospitals to upgrade and reorient some of their services and in many cases to achieve a new level of in-

volvement and distinction in graduate teaching and clinical research.

Another major impact has been the virtual elimination of the dependence of the affiliated hospitals on graduates of foreign medical schools for their house staffs. All new house officers recruited by the hospitals in the last two years have been graduates of American medical schools, including a significant contingent of Brown M.D. graduates. Out of the 118 men and women awarded M.D. degrees by the Brown medical school in its first two graduating classes in 1975 and 1976, forty-three, or more than one-third, are serving their residencies in hospitals in Rhode Island.

Since local house-officer programs traditionally provide the largest source of doctors entering practice in a state, the growing educational attractiveness of the Brown-affiliated hospitals insures an adequate supply of practicing physicians to serve Rhode Island in the future. Equally important for the practice of medicine in the state, in view of the shortage of primary-care physicians, is the new Brown-sponsored family practice residency program at Pawtucket Memorial Hospital, which now has an enrollment of twenty residents.

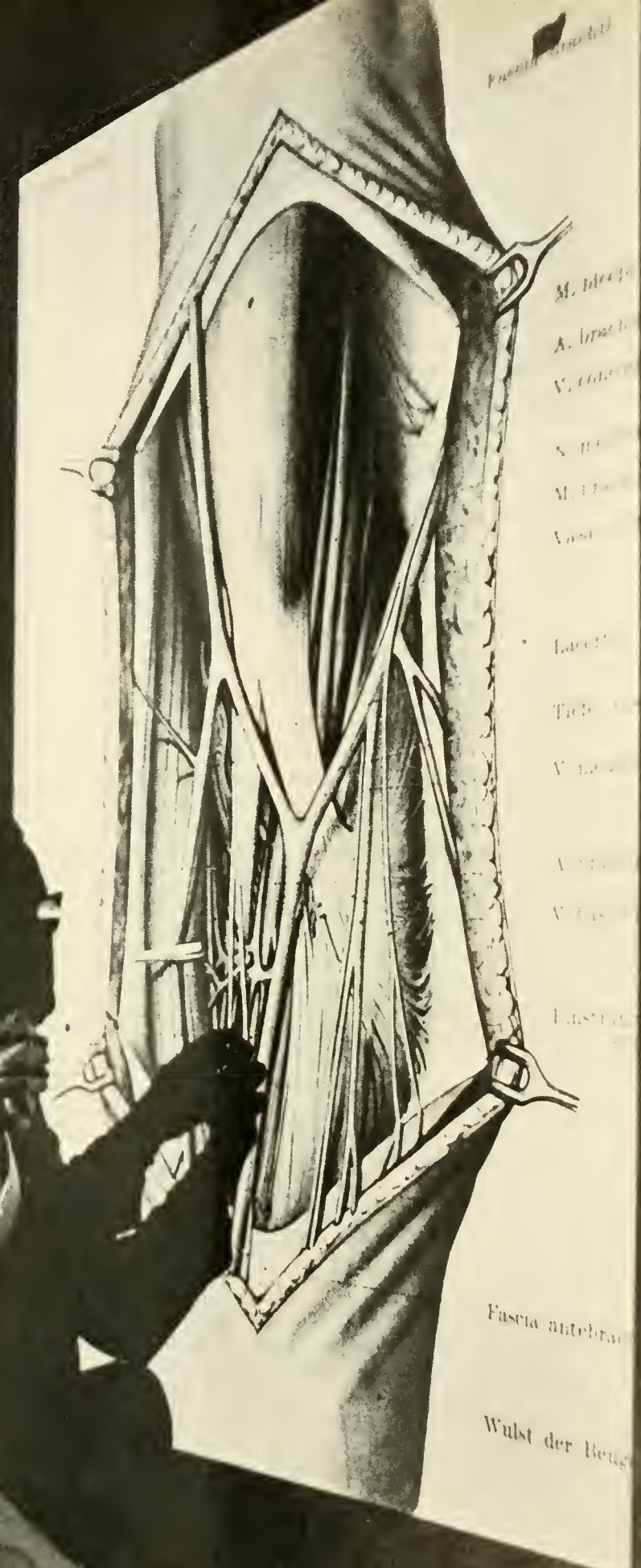
Moreover, the state's facilities for specialized medical services are being gradually expanded through training programs in psychiatry, diagnostic radiology, obstetrics and gynecology, anesthesiology, ophthalmology, and other specialties. "Rhode Island is well on its way toward becoming self-sufficient in both medical services and education," says Dr. Pierre M. Galletti, the University's vice-president for biology and medicine.

Since the establishment of the Brown medical school, Rhode Island has made the greatest progress of any state in the nation in terms of opportunities for its residents to enter American medical schools. During this period it has moved up from forty-ninth to twenty-third place among the states in the ratio of medical school admissions per 10,000 population.

It is significant that of the 174 Rhode Islanders now enrolled in medical schools in this country, seventy are studying at Brown, nineteen at the University of Vermont under a program subsidized by the state of Rhode Island, and eighty-five in all the other institutions taken together. The graduates of the first two Brown medical classes included twenty-three Rhode Islanders. Sixteen Rhode Islanders are expected to graduate next June and thirty in 1980.

This fall thirty of the fifty-three Rhode Islanders entering American medical schools matriculated at





Brown. In addition to the seventy Rhode Islanders now enrolled in the four years of the Brown program accredited as a medical school, including nine graduates of the University of Rhode Island and Providence College, there are twenty-five Rhode Islanders in the undergraduate portion of Brown's seven-year medical education continuum. Furthermore, there were eleven students last year and there are ten in the current academic year enrolled in Brown's program of supervised clinical education for Rhode Islanders studying medicine abroad.

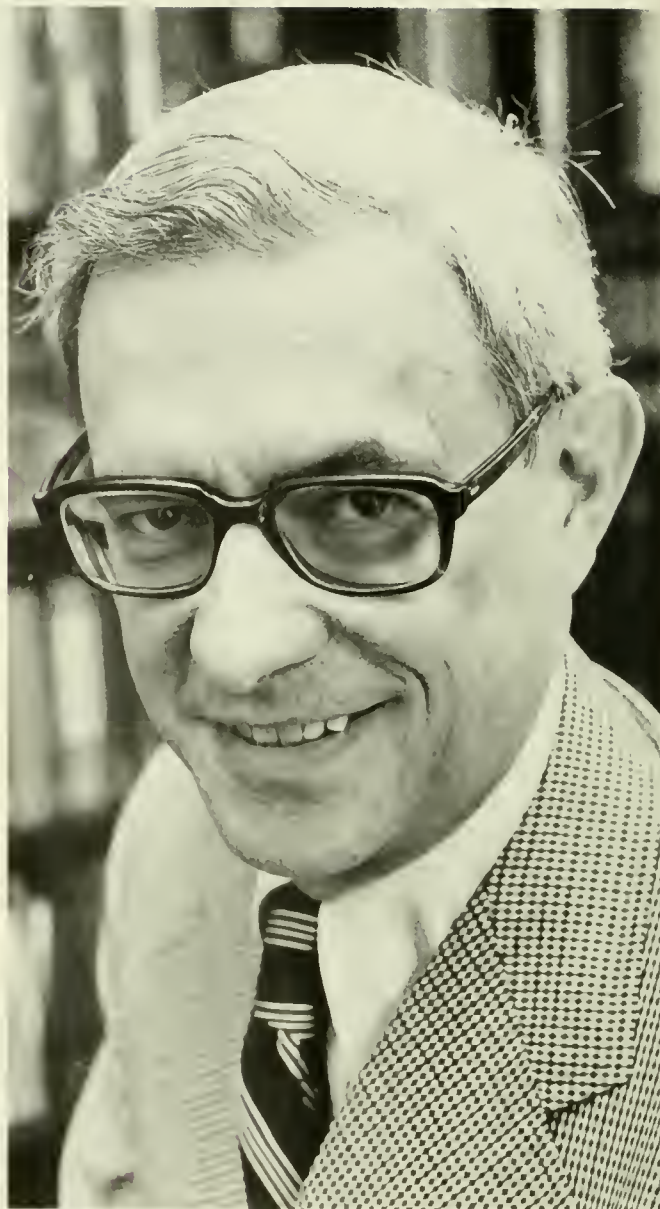
Thirteen students are presently in early identification programs at URI and Providence College to prepare them for admission to the Brown medical school. And thirty local high school students interested in health careers are currently enrolled in Brown's special health careers opportunity program for students from disadvantaged backgrounds.

At the same time, the educational programs at the Brown-affiliated hospitals are beginning to attract minority group physicians, thereby enhancing the opportunity for Rhode Island to expand its pool of practicing M.D.'s from these long under-represented groups. For example, the five black interns and residents now in training here exceed in number the black M.D.'s currently in practice in the entire state.

Rhode Island has long enjoyed a unique setting for the organization of an effective and comprehensive health-care delivery system. The state's small size, its statutory authority for policy formulation and regulation in the health-care field, the high penetration of third-party health insurance coverage, the responsiveness of the professional societies, and one of the best data gathering and analysis organizations in the country are all ingredients for innovation and program development that could pace the nation. The Brown medical school, because it interacts with all of the involved organizations, is becoming the cement which binds these elements together and facilitates planning and program coordination.

Brown and its affiliated hospitals are now spending about \$15,000,000 a year for medical education and research. Since medical education is labor intensive, most of these dollars are ploughed back into the Rhode Island economy by way of salaries. The direct yield to the state and local governments in taxes easily approaches \$1,000,000 a year. The indirect yield from the purchase of services through local vendors, new product development by local manufacturing firms, and the attraction of research funds to the state make the medical school a major business enterprise in Rhode Island and one that will play a progressively increasing role in the state's economic balance.

The Brown medical curriculum is a mix of seven and eight years in duration. It is a seven-year program, thereby saving a year from the traditional length of medical education, for those starting as Brown fresh-



Dr. Stanley Aronson,  
dean of medicine:  
"Our students are overwhelmingly  
interested in first-contact medical  
practice"



men; and a conventional four-year medical school for Brown pre-med graduates and graduates of other universities seeking the M.D. degree. Currently enrolled are 135 students in the three undergraduate years and 246 in the last four years. Fifty-eight M.D. degrees were awarded in the first graduating class in June 1975 and sixty were awarded last June. It is expected that sixty-one students will receive their medical degrees next June.

Dr. Galletti describes the existence of the seven-year medical education continuum as an important factor in the high prestige that Brown enjoys among college applicants.

Out of the about 9,000 applicants for admission to Brown last fall, more than 1,300 sought entrance into the undergraduate portion of the medical-education program. Out of these, sixty-five were accepted and forty-five actually matriculated. There were 687 applicants for the first of the four medical school years. Eighteen were accepted and matriculated.

"The medical-education program has permitted Brown to develop undergraduate courses in biological science that are some of the broadest in the nation," Dr. Galletti said in a recent interview. "This is probably one of the factors why Brown has been so successful in the admission of its graduates to other medical schools. Brown enjoys an 80-percent acceptance rate into American medical schools, which is about the highest in the nation. This applies equally to those concentrating in science and those concentrating in the humanities."

In combining academic rigor with curricular flexibility, Brown's unique medical-education program aims at the development of personal and social awareness as well as scientific skill. Essential ingredients of the program are emphasis on a solid foundation in the physical sciences, with integration of biology and medicine along with electives in the humanities and social sciences, and exposure of students from the freshman year on to the clinical problems of patient care in the affiliated hospitals.

As the medical-care crisis has deepened in the last few years, with mounting awareness of the maldistribution of health manpower and concern over spiraling costs, there has been a gradual shift in the original emphasis on research and a tailoring of the educational process toward meeting the pressing needs of today and tomorrow. Significantly, thirty-six of this year's sixty graduates have elected residency programs in the primary-care areas of family and internal medicine, pediatrics, and obstetrics-gynecology.

Brown's alliance with a group of voluntary hospitals already is extending well beyond the focus on graduate and continuing-education programs. It is increasingly becoming instrumental in the development of new services and is intimately involving the Univer-

sity in a variety of community programs and in the process of reorienting the distribution and funding of health-care resources in Rhode Island.

On the Brown campus, medical education is encouraging interaction between the professional and non-professional aspects of the University's goals. It is sparking new collaborative ventures in such areas of scholarly interest as medical ethics, social and behavioral medicine, bioengineering, and the neurosciences.

Organizationally, the medical education program operates within the framework of an integrated Division of Biology and Medicine. As of last September, the division had a total of 537 faculty members. Of these, sixty were campus-based, five are emeriti, 133 were full-time hospital-based, and 337 were classified as clinical or visiting faculty. The latter category includes practitioners serving on a part-time basis without compensation.

How distinctive are Brown medical students from those in more conventional medical schools?

In answering this question, Dr. Stanley M. Aronson, the dean of medicine, noted the much higher ratio of women (there were thirteen women in the 1975 graduating class, fifteen among this year's graduates, nineteen are expected to graduate next year, and twenty-four in 1980) and the otherwise greater diversity in the makeup of the student body.

"Among other things," Dr. Aronson said, "we have a substantial age diversity because we've been looking for people who have interrupted their education and done other things, including some who have served in the Peace Corps. Our students are committed and overwhelmingly interested in first-contact medical practice. They take their careers very seriously and, while they are highly cooperative with us, they also are quite critical of the health establishment."

The distinctive spirit of the Brown medical program was epitomized by the new Hippocratic Oath devised and taken by members of the first graduating class. Feeling that the traditional oath was too dated to be of meaning to them, the graduates pledged themselves to an entirely new oath consecrating their lives "to the care of the sick, the promotion of health, and the service of humanity." Future graduates are likely to emulate this dedication.

*Selig Greenberg, a nationally known and much-honored medical writer, recently retired after more than twenty-five years as the Providence Journal-Bulletin's medical writer.*

# Academic science at the Bicentennial: Where is the money coming from?

*When Broten's Dean of Biological Sciences, Elizabeth Leduc, takes on her new assignment as one of the nation's top science advisors this month (BAM, November), she and her eight colleagues on the newly established President's Committee on Science and Technology will face a collection of problems that have been seething below the surface of the U.S. research community for more than a decade. The advisory group will undertake a massive, two-year review of the federal government's science policies and try to answer one fundamental — and persistent — question in the minds of many: Is America's research and development enterprise being jeopardized by poor planning and a lack of public commitment?*

*The answer to that question has special meaning for the nation's colleges and universities, who not only train the manpower to run the science machinery, but also provide much of the new knowledge that fuels it. The following overview of academic science in the seventies examines some of the underlying problems in the national research effort and what they mean in terms of money and momentum.*

It was almost twenty years ago that Americans suffered the "Sputnik crisis" and turned their rapt attention to science. In 1958, the year after the Russians launched their orbiting satellite, the then-new President's Science Advisory Committee (the precursor of this year's revival called the President's Committee on Science and Technology) reported the following: "This year, the U.S. government will spend over \$5 billion on research, engineering, and development,

substantially more than it spent in the entire four decades 1900-1939 — and more than the total federal budget of a generation ago."

In the years from 1959 to 1967, the nation's total research budget doubled, and the amount spent for dredging up fresh knowledge in university-based research quadrupled. Fellowships for future scientists were abundant, and educational programs stressing science were the order of the day. But now there is another crisis — a quieter one. It is a crisis that questions not only the amount spent on science, but also the assumptions that govern the way such money is meted out.

The effects of this new, quiet crisis in science are probably being felt most deeply at colleges and universities dedicated to scholarly research. It wasn't until the late nineteenth century that America's system of higher education produced something approximating the European research-university, and even into the third decade of the new century, the United States looked mainly to Europe for the basic research — the foundation of general scientific knowledge — necessary for new discovery. But the situation changed dramatically with time and events. The role of the federal government in financing research efforts had been meager until World War II. Many academics had warned that a government role in research would mean the invasion of the neutral realm of knowledge by politics and regulation. But war and the subsequent pressures for competition brought on by the Cold War ended the







separation with a vengeance. By the second half of the twentieth century, government had become the number one provider of science funding on all levels.

Even before the bountiful sixties, more than half the funds for university-based research came from Washington. With the massive expansion of academic science that occurred in the sixties, a dependency relationship developed where for more than a hundred years there had been cautious restraint. The post-Sputnik barrage of federal subsidies for science had an impact on the nation's institutions of higher education that is still being felt. A 1959 study called *American Universities and Federal Research* tells much of the story: "Large-scale federal financing of research has set in motion irreversible forces that are affecting the nature of universities, altering their capacity to teach, changing their financial status, modifying the character of parts of the federal administrative structure, establishing new political relations, and changing the way research itself is organized."

The golden years for the academic science establishment could not, of course, last indefinitely. Even with demand for science bolstered by a war in Southeast Asia and the emerging environmental crisis, academic research began to be threatened by its own growth. Government figures show that the number of scientists wanting support grew so large between the years 1964-70 that the per capita support for each fell sharply. The percentage of

Ph.D. academic staff receiving government support during those years fell from 69 percent in 1964 to 57 percent in 1970. By the beginning of this decade, the situation was such that Brown historian A. Hunter Dupree forecast in an editorial in *Science* magazine (July 10, 1970) that "for the first time since the period 1945-47, the United States is in the midst of shaping a new science policy. The old government-university partnership (has) already lost its basic rationale."

But the new "policy" has, to many observers, been shaped more by happenstance than through careful consideration. Two primary themes have governed federal science policy since 1969. The first has been a leveling off of the amount of financial resources channeled into research. The furor over Sputnik lasted about ten years, and then the situation changed abruptly. Even with men preparing to land on the moon, the budgets of some governmental agencies supporting research began to be cut — not merely slowed in their growth, but actually cut. About 400 prominent scientists, gathered for 1969's annual meeting of the New York Academy of Sciences, predicted a "long-term disaster" waiting in the wings for the nation's research effort. With costs for research and training skyrocketing at the same time budgets were tightening in all areas of national life, President Richard Nixon was moved, in 1969, to speak of a "research gap" that was "shortchanging the scientific community and the nation."

Since that last public outcry, things have gotten a little better — and much worse. Spending for science has not declined in the seventies, but it has increased at a rate that many experts say is not sufficient to sustain progress. Fifteen percent annual increases in financial support used to be quoted as mandatory for sustained scientific momentum, but today, a 5 percent increase would be considered a boon. Perhaps even more significant, however, has been a change in emphasis for science. The policies of the Nixon administration did little to alleviate the "research gap" financially and much to increase the uneasiness scientists and educators felt about the direction the country was moving scientifically. The Nixon years brought a marked shift away from basic research, the foundation on which all scientific applications are built, and to targeted research de-

signed to attack specific problems. The public could hardly have complained. Applied research has always been more attractive to taxpayers than the long-term plodding without definite goals they associate with basic, or so-called "pure," research. But those knowledgeable have always doubted that science could respond to command. Applied research without basic research, they say, is like trying to invent the automobile without first discovering the wheel. Indeed, a government study of the sixties called "Project Hindsight" has shown that a time lapse of from thirty to fifty years often separates scholarly research from its eventual benefits to society. But society — and politicians — are short-sighted in days of tight budgets.

Universities supply more than half of the nation's basic research, and Harvard's President Derek Bok spoke for

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## Has the public lost confidence in science?

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most of his academic colleagues when he charged in a September 10 editorial in *Science* magazine that the country is on a shaky course in its neglect of fundamental scientific inquiry. President Bok called for a renewed emphasis on basic research and urged university leaders and educational associations to work harder in Washington for an effective federal policy in support of research. "Above all," he said, "a much more forceful case must be made for the importance of research universities to the nation's welfare."

While Brown University cannot and does not compare itself to such research giants on the academic scene as Cal Tech or MIT, Brown has nonetheless become a leading research university in the last decades, within the context of its "university-college" concept of learning. With the addition of a full-fledged medical program and steady growth in both the life sciences and the physical sciences, Brown now ranks among the nation's top ninety institutions of higher education in terms of federal financial support for research and production of Ph.D.'s. (The University is classified by the Carnegie Commission on Higher Education as a Research University II. The fifty-two leading U.S.

universities in terms of federal funding and Ph.D. production are classified Research University I. The forty additional universities ranking highest in these categories are Research Universities II.) Brown laboratories are probing everything from outer space to terrestrial weather patterns, from the functioning of artificial organs to the causes of alcoholism, from new sources of energy to new uses for the computer. And most importantly, scientific research at Brown is teaching new scientists. As Dean of the Faculty and Academic Affairs Maurice Glicksman noted while he headed the Graduate School, graduate education in science is research (*BAM*, December 1975).

But Brown, like other institutions of higher education, is feeling the effects of the new crisis in science. Scientific funding is harder to get, more uncertain of continuance, and complicated by a mass of red tape. In addition, Brown, like the whole of academe, is finding fewer top-flight students interested in manning tomorrow's research labs.

These were some of the trends registered in a booklet called *Science at the Bicentennial — A Report from the Research Community*. Prepared by the National Science Board, the policy-making arm of the National Science Foundation, the report presents the views of the men and women of science on the present state of their art. In an extensive survey, the NSF asked college presidents and vice-presidents, academic department chairmen, and research directors from government agencies and private industry to tell it the problems they saw in national science policy. Six spokesmen from Brown contributed to the Bicentennial report: Dean Glicksman; Dean of Biological Sciences Elizabeth Leduc; Rodney Clifton, chairman of the executive committee of the division of engineering; Jack Hale, chairman of the division of applied mathematics; Robert Marsh, chairman of the sociology department; and Phillip Stiles, chairman of the department of physics.

The major threats to America's research and development enterprise, according to the responses from scientists questioned in this nationwide survey:

□ Financing for research is too limited, unstable, and lacks the benefit of comprehensive, long-range federal planning.

□ Higher education is having trouble attracting the best young people to science, and when it does, support



for their education may be lacking and jobs for them to assume after graduation uncertain.

□ The federal government exerts too much pressure for quickly usable research, and couples that with a tangle of bureaucratic controls.

□ The public has lost confidence in science.

Ranking number one on the responses from the university research sector was the pressure exerted by the government for applied research in preference to basic research. Dean Leduc explained the problem in terms of the "low morale" of investigators at Brown and elsewhere, especially in the field of medical research. "This is the result of a general malaise based on recent changes in the federal system of support for biomedical research," she said. Summarizing the changes, the dean cited "shifts in program emphasis to specific targeted research, primarily on cancer and diseases of the heart and lung, with resultant diminution of research support for other areas of biomedical research," and "concomitant emphasis on rapid translation of research results to clinical applications, suggesting a competition for funds between fundamental research and health care."

Professor Clifton stressed in his responses another area of grave concern to academics: the future vitality of the research community. "Steps should be taken to ensure the attractiveness of research careers for the most promising students in each graduating class, instead of allowing the 'boom or bust' pattern of the past to continue," he urged.

Clifton's own field of engineering is only one example of how the growth of the sixties and resultant "scare" headlines about overproduction may have combined to produce manpower shortages in the seventies. Two years ago, John Alden, the director of the U.S. Engineering Manpower Commission, said that there would be at least 40,000 openings for engineers every year for the next ten years, and that shortages of qualified applicants would leave 5,000 jobs unfilled in every one of those years. In 1972, just when the need for engineers began to expand, freshman enrollments in engineering schools dropped to their lowest point in twenty years. In 1969, for example, there were 74,000 freshmen entering engineering schools. By 1972, the figure had drop-

ped to below 50,000.

Better planning at the national level would prevent such gaps between manpower needs and production, many respondents to the NSF survey claimed. Albert Bowker, chancellor of the University of California at Berkeley, said, "My concern at the moment is that we may be entering a period in which uncertainty and confusion in the utilization (and under-utilization) of present scientific manpower may have an adverse feedback effect through the entire system that may be difficult to repair." According to most of the academic scientists, something must be done to stem the drain of talent away from science. As Clayton S. White of the Oklahoma Medical Research Foundation told the National Science Foundation, "It is a truism not disputed by many, that the best talent among the country's youth is not moving into scientific research today, as compared to fifteen or twenty years ago."

Brown's engineering chairman suggests a program of highly selective national graduate fellowships and a program of joint government- and industry-supported work-study fellowships as a way to attract students to science. Other suggestions from those questioned for the NSF report included government provision of programs that would assure that young researchers are able to find jobs after their years of training, through such means as encouraging the retirement of senior faculty members, expanding research fellowships, and allowing government-affiliated laboratories to hire personnel outside the Civil Service system.

The respondents also strongly recommended that the government guarantee multi-year financing for research grants and eliminate the stifling uncertainty many researchers feel about whether their years invested in long-term projects may be wasted in shifting government priorities. As T. T. Sandel, chairman of the Washington University psychology department, explained, "For the last three years, we have proceeded from alarum to alarum, being told that this or that area of research would be phased out, beefed up, or what have you. Clearly, a major contribution to the health of our scientific efforts would be to develop a mechanism whereby the capriciousness of congressional funding (with its one-year structure) and the

political aims of a given administration would be minimized."

The politicization of science, however, goes beyond government officialdom to the people. Many of the nation's top scientists feel that it is here — in the public acceptance and appreciation of research — that science must be salvaged. They detect a growing antagonism to research — what some in the research community call "a spirit of anti-intellectualism" — that is part of the general crisis. While most of the respondents to the NSF Bicentennial report said they felt science had fallen into public disfavor, several surveys cited in the report, however, show that scientists still hold on to their traditionally high position of trust in the minds of most of the public. (Scientists rank second behind physicians.) What has happened, added the report, is that *all* of our institutions have registered a decline in public trust and enthusiasm. Science is merely sharing in the general public disillusionment. Still, there is considerable anxiety in the research community over public attitudes. Scientists say they want a program of public education that will explain the profound impact of present policy on future development — and of basic science on humanity's ability to cope.

The federal government's obligations for academic science rose by a slight 2 percent last year, according to figures just released by the National Science Foundation, reaching \$2.79 billion, or 62 percent of all federal money given to colleges and universities. But most scientists aren't satisfied with these statistics. They want more money, and, lacking that, they want what money is available better spent. They remind us that a majority of all the inventions, practical discoveries, and scientific "breakthroughs" affecting the quality of life in America today had their birth in academic laboratories. It's as true of the Salk vaccine as it is of the development of Teflon.

But some of today's academic researchers feel that their efforts may not be fully appreciated until "the next Sputnik" forces America to re-think its priorities. They agree with MIT President and former U.S. Presidential Science Advisor Jerome Wiesner, who called in 1969 for "a commitment to an aggressive, vital scientific program, a rededication motivated by the true need of our society — the need to be continually inventing our future." S.R.



# Foreign students at Brown:

## Adding something to the stew for everybody

By Janet Phillips

Brown has for many years attracted a sizable number of foreign students, both undergraduate and graduate. As an Ivy League school with a wide reputation, a liberal-arts college with strong science departments, and a closely knit academic community with a manageable number of students, it is the kind of place many foreign students find attractive. Brown does not have the resources to actively recruit students from overseas or to provide extensive financial aid to them (unlike American students, they are not eligible for federal loans), but it values geographical distribution in its student body. Geoffrey Black, an assistant chaplain who works with foreign students, put it this way: "Having foreign students on campus adds something to the stew for everybody."

John Eng-Wong '62, the admission officer in charge of foreign students, describes the process by which many of them learn about Brown as "serendipity." There are secondary schools overseas that have a tradition of sending students to Brown, so that certain countries — among them Hong Kong, Japan, Korea, Nationalist China, Greece, Ghana, and Iran — are well represented here. After submitting a "preliminary application," foreign students must take the Test of English as a Foreign Language (TOEFL) in addition to the SATs, and must meet the same general admission requirements as American students. They are warned in advance, however, that financial aid is limited; and unfortunately, many deserving students never make it to Brown because they cannot afford it.

Those who are accepted and matriculate at Brown discover that they are left pretty much to their own devices here. There is an Office of Foreign Students and Faculty, incorporated in the chaplains' office, and a loosely organized International Association, but foreign students are generally treated as if they can take care of themselves — which, in fact, most of them do very well. It takes an extra measure of initiative and resourcefulness in the first place to make the mental and geographical leap of attending college overseas, and most foreign students are quite able to make the transition and cope with the particular adjustment problems they face.

But the transition can be a lonely experience at times. A student may be more adept at formal written English than at idiomatic, conversational English, for example, and may find it difficult to get to know

American students for that reason. The difference in values and customs may be alienating; Americans are often uninformed and insensitive about cultural differences, especially in the case of non-Western and non-European countries (a Third World student soon tires of being asked if he *really* has TV in his native country). And those students who don't have relatives, friends, or a "host family" in this country discover, when the dorms are closed down over holidays, that they are indeed a long way from home. But being here has its rewards, too — more than anything else, Brown offers a chance for academic and personal growth, for expanding one's world, and this is perhaps true even more for foreign students than for their American counterparts.

One of the problems of doing a story on foreign students at Brown is choosing, from a list of a couple hundred, whom to talk to. We did decide at the outset to limit ourselves to undergraduates, because graduate students are a group apart with very divergent goals and experiences. John Eng-Wong was more than helpful in providing us with clues as to which people might be interesting to talk to — but in the end it was as much a matter of luck (good and bad), circumstance, and blindfold choices as anything else.

Sometimes the students themselves inadvertently helped narrow the field by eliminating certain choices: we interviewed a sophomore from South Africa at some length, only to have him decide at the conclusion of the interview that he didn't want it published. And in trying to find a woman student from a Far Eastern country to talk to, we ran up against a strong streak of modesty and privacy in Oriental students — the first three we contacted all begged off on the grounds that they didn't want "publicity."

We only wish we had had the time, and the editorial space, to talk with many more students. Just meeting them widened our horizons and gave us a fresh perspective on many things; it can be, by turns, a heartening and a sobering experience to look at America and Americans through the eyes of a foreign student. But in limiting ourselves to writing about a handful of students, we hope to give you a closer glimpse of them as individuals — each of whom is unique, but all of whom have some light to shed on the experience of being a foreign student at Brown.

# Samson Ashamu: A special position in Nigeria



John Forasté

Samson Ashamu commutes to campus every day from a comfortable nine-room, two-car ranch house in Barrington. The BMW parked in the driveway isn't running at the moment, so he has to rely on friends to pick him up and give him a ride to Providence and back. But Samson, a junior at Brown, is not your average commuter student: the house and the car belong to him, not to his family. His family lives in Nigeria, where his father is the *Maye* (tribal chief) of Oyo State, north of Lagos.

"My family were warriors previously, and Oyo was an empire," Samson explains. "Oyo had an ambassador to the king's court in Portugal as far back as the eighteenth century. We controlled an area comprised of what is now southwest Nigeria, extending into Ghana and Togo, where the chiefs of those groups had to pay homage to our king. And every year they had to go out and conquer more territory to expand the empire."

In addition to being a tribal chief,

Samson's father is an "industrialist" — in Samson's words — with connections to the petroleum industry (Nigeria is now the world's fifth largest producer of oil). And Samson, as the eldest son, is grooming himself to fill his father's shoes. He's majoring in economics and political science, and expects to earn an M.B.A. from Harvard Business School after he graduates from Brown. But he probably already has more experience in business than many recent business school graduates; when we asked him how much traveling he's done, he rattled off a list of eighteen countries he's visited, then remarked, "I never travel just for the hell of it. I always travel for business or for a specific purpose — which is always business-related in the long run."

Samson was educated in Nigeria until just before the outbreak of the Biafran civil war in 1966, when his father sent him, his mother, and sister to England, "just in case something happened." He spent the rest of his primary- and secondary-school years at

the Millfield School in Somerset. Explaining how he happened to come to Brown, he says, "At the time I had a friend who was applying to American universities. I just didn't think about it — American universities were inferior, you know? I was applying to Sussex and Bristol. But they base their acceptance of you on the predictions of your tutors, and when I applied I hadn't exerted myself. Sixth form is a two-year program, and the first year I did nothing — just took notes. The second year I applied myself and got better grades than my tutors had forecasted, and my economics tutor, who was American, recommended Brown and Cornell — and Harvard, if I really wanted to try."

He feels now that he did the right thing in coming to the U.S. The broad background provided by an American liberal-arts education, he says, "equips you far more adequately than a streamlined European-type education" for a career in business and the acquisition of "managerial skills."

When we asked Samson about his



reactions to this country, he said, "I didn't think I'd have any trouble adjusting to the U.S., but I did. For one thing, it's a society where it's very easy to be cheated financially, where one is not always made aware of choices. And it's extremely consumer-oriented; the constant barrage of advertising amazes you. I think Americans are prisoners of time. They're very geared up, each one for himself.

"There's also the racial tension — you have to straddle between black and white, although there's no question that your allegiance is to black. American whites treat blacks from other countries with a sort of exotic reverence, whereas American blacks think African blacks are inferior, because they themselves have a negative image of Africa. So you're pulled between black and white, between American and foreign. That's very heavy, you know that?" As it happens, though, Samson is marrying an American — Leslie Scott '76 — next January.

Samson has done his part to help dispel Americans' negative image of Africa by visiting local schools through the Haffenreffer Museum's educational outreach program, talking to the students about Nigeria and about Africa in general. He is president of the International Association on campus, which coordinates information and resources for foreign students and faculty and tries to encourage foreign members of the Brown community to contribute their own resources — as in a planned symposium on South Africa that they're hoping to broadcast on WBRU.

Unlike many Third World students who go overseas to be educated and don't return, Samson has never had any doubts about returning to Nigeria. Because of his rather special position in his own country, he sees himself as having a role to fill, a purpose in life. "When a foreign student comes here, the pressures which he is under are not the same as for his American counterpart. He represents the millions of people of the world's lesser-developed countries, and because of this he has no option but to struggle hard to achieve. The urge is very much there all the time to achieve something — not just for yourself, but for all the others, the uneducated masses, that you've left behind."

## Galina Elisman: Russian emigré



John Foraste



Galina Elisman's family came to this country last February from the Soviet Union, which in all probability makes her the only Brown undergraduate who is a Russian emigré (and certainly the only transfer student from Moscow Pedagogical University). Her family has American-born second cousins in Rhode Island, so they settled here, in Pawtucket — a logical decision, since her father is a machine-tool designer and was able to get a job almost immediately with Brown & Sharpe. Galina's mother, who spoke almost no English when they arrived, recently joined Bostitch as a methods engineer.

The idea of a Jewish family emigrating from the Soviet Union conjures up images of persecuted refugees fleeing to Israel, but in the case of Galina's family, at least, that image is rather far off the mark. Her parents' reasons for wanting to leave were professional and political, rather than religious: her father felt that he had advanced as far as he could in his profession in the U.S.S.R., and besides, says Galina, "he hated the system. He'd lived there for forty years, since he was born, and he didn't want to spent the rest of his life there." Israel was not a logical choice, partly because it has no machine-tool industry, but also because the Elismans were not deeply devout Jews and because "we were sick of Russian demagoguery and propaganda, and in Israel it's almost the same thing." So they applied for, and were granted, a visa to the United States.

Galina worked for several months after their arrival at the Carol Cable Company in Pawtucket and learned English well enough to enroll at Brown in September. She positively bubbles over with astonishment at the difference between Russian and American universities. "In Russia it's almost like high school, like it's compulsory — the students are talking in class, eating, sleeping, bothering the professor, who spends half the time trying to keep the class quiet. Here, everyone pays attention to the teacher and is very serious. The system here makes the students work hard to get knowledge; in Russia, the professors have to work hard to give the students knowledge.

"In Moscow I had six classes a day, six days a week, but very little homework. Here, I don't have time to sleep — I study till two, three, four in the morning, and I still don't have all my

homework done. I'm really working hard, and I'm a little bit frustrated, because I don't see any results from my work."

Galina is taking five courses this semester: English I, two Spanish-American literature courses, and two Russian literature courses (she plans to major in Spanish-American literature). She thought the Russian courses would be relatively easy for her, since she'd studied the same authors and works at home. But, much to her amazement, she found that "the way they approach the material is completely different here. Now I've found out that everything I was taught in Russia was just bulls---, that there was no such thing in those authors as they said there was. In school we discussed everything from the position that it was an encyclopedia of Russian life. That was the main principle, the basis of Russian criticism and literary theory, and they don't recognize it here at all. Also, two professors here in the same department may take completely different points of view on the same writer."

The curricular freedom at Brown made a particular impression on Galina. "I'd never heard of such a thing as choosing courses yourself, and I was so happy when I got here. But I got used to the system very quickly — already I'm forgetting what it was like in Moscow. I've changed a lot myself. But I was shocked when some students I know decided they didn't like something that was happening in the Russian department and they were going to talk to the chairman about it. I was so surprised that students could intervene in faculty business. Students here think too much of themselves, they have no respect for the older generation. They should be able to talk to professors as friends, but they shouldn't forget that their professors are older and have been through much more, and they should treat them respectfully for that reason alone." She laughs and adds, "I'm not very respectful to my parents, though."

Galina's enthusiasm for the U.S. in general is more qualified; having spent twenty years of her life in Russia, she can afford to adopt those American ways that suit her temperament and values, and discard those that don't. What she finds most alien here is the comparative lack of community or togetherness, the isolation of people from one another. "Americans don't really spend too much time together. They

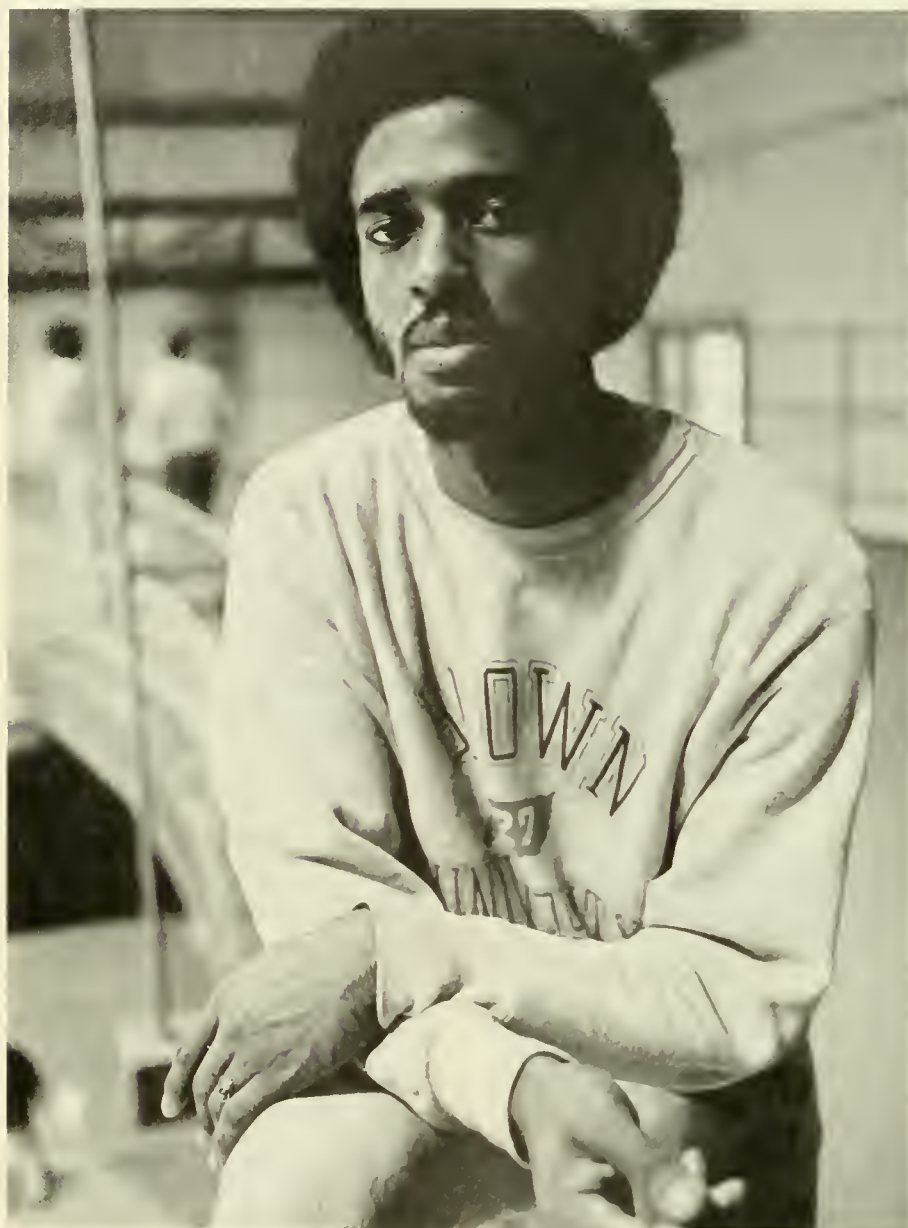
spend all day in their job, where they don't talk much to each other. In Moscow, for example, in your office you don't just work there — you're reading, eating, playing chess, talking. In eight hours you do maybe two or three hours' work, then after work you go out together. Here, you really work the whole eight hours, with maybe ten-minute breaks, then you go home to your own separate house. In Russia everyone lives in big apartment buildings, and they're always visiting with each other, borrowing things and so forth. Here, when people get home from work they're tired and they want to relax, to be left alone.

"People are very friendly here, but I really don't think it comes from the heart — it's just a tradition or habit to always smile and say hi to people. And they want to know about me and my background, but it's just curiosity. They all ask the same questions — "Oh, you have an accent, where are you from? How long have you been here? How do you like it here? What's life like in Russia?" I just don't want to answer them, because I'll be with those people only for five or ten minutes and I have to open my soul, my heart to them in those five minutes. It's so superficial. Maybe it's just that in Russia we are used to taking life more seriously because it was harder for us."

Growing up with fewer material comforts has not made Galina want them more; on the contrary, she places little importance on them. "Americans are so used to the comforts they have that they consider it the principal thing, they just can't live without them. I was not brought up that way. I had the basic things, and what I had was enough for me. But maybe I'll change in a few years, I don't know."

Galina plans to stay in the U.S. long enough to acquire citizenship, and then to decide where she wants to live permanently. Latin America and Europe are both possibilities — she feels drawn to countries where, like Russia, there is a strong feeling of community and less emphasis on material values. But again, she may choose to settle down here. "It's like what I say to people who don't like a lot of things about this country — if they want to change it, okay, don't blame anyone, just work hard and do something to change it. But if you don't like it, just go somewhere else. There's a whole world in front of you."

# Melrose Blackett: A matter of priorities



John Forasté

Nevis is a small volcanic island in the Caribbean, the "middle child" in the former British colony of St. Christopher-Nevis-Anguilla. Nevis has a population of about 14,000, 99 percent of whom are black; its economy is chiefly agricultural and is not dependent on tourism. As it happens, this small dot of land in the West Indies is better represented at Brown than are many European or Latin American countries: There are two Nevisians here, both soccer players, both science majors, and both from the same family.

Melrose and Lester Blackett were born on St. Kitts (St. Christopher) and

brought up on Nevis, where their father is head of a government department that helps organize local cooperatives (such as a farmers' cooperative, a cooperative credit union, etc.). Lester, a civil engineering major, entered Brown with the class of '76; he is on leave this year, teaching back home. Melrose is the older of the two, but he came to Brown two years after Lester, who had played soccer at a prep school in Ohio and was recruited by Cliff Stevenson. Stevenson was so impressed by Lester's ability on the soccer field that he asked him if he knew of anyone else at home who played as well as he did, and Lester said yes, his older brother.

Melrose had graduated from "advanced school" (sixth form, equivalent to the first year of college) and was teaching in St. Kitts at the time. He arrived here two years ago as a twenty-one-year-old freshman. Now, as a junior, he is someone Brown could point to as epitomizing the liberal-arts ideal of a "well-rounded" and versatile student: a pre-med biology major who is interested in the humanities, who loves sports (he has competed in both soccer and track), and who also finds the time to be a Big Brother and to play bass for the Black Chorus.

The interests do conflict sometimes. Although he's still going out for track (he was All-New England in the mile relay last year and is currently All-Ivy in the quarter mile), he gave up soccer this year to leave more time for his studies — specifically for his biology courses. He acknowledges the irony in that when he says, "One of the reasons I wanted to come to an American college is that in the British university system, for a science student it's strictly all work and no play." But when it's a question of priorities — as with soccer — "the books" come first, because his primary concern right now is getting into medical school. "It's very hard for a foreign student to get any kind of financial aid or scholarship to go to medical school in this country, because they figure you're not going to contribute anything, you're just going back to your own country." If he does get into an American medical school with some sort of scholarship or aid, he plans to get his M.D. degree, spend an additional few years here completing his internship and residency, and then return to Nevis to practice, probably in a primary-care field such as family medicine, internal medicine, or gynecology.

Melrose seems to fit in quite comfortably at Brown, and, at age twenty-three, he has a poise that many undergraduates lack. But he admits to having gone through a lot of changes since he came. "In some ways it was easier for me to adjust than for the typical foreigner coming to the U.S., because of my brother and because they had several West Indians on the soccer team. They ask you to come up before Freshman Week to work out, so I was introduced to the soccer team before I'd even met anybody at Brown, and the



West Indians on the team especially became my close friends. Plus I had a West Indian roommate, and across the hall from me was another West Indian.

"On the other hand, my accent was very strong, and we speak a dialect at home which is derived from English but is not exactly perfect English. So when I came to Brown, I'd be talking to people and they'd be always asking, 'What'd you say?' After a while I almost said, well, forget about them and just stick to the foreign students, because they understand where I'm coming from and they understand my language. But I had some good friends from America on the track team — which is very close — and after a while they understood what I was saying, so I began to sort of integrate with the Americans. But my freshman year, I'd be sitting at a table and half the people at the table would be trying to get me to talk, saying, 'Oh, you got such a strong accent' — while the other half would be trying to understand what I was saying."

Coming from a small island nation, and one that many Americans have never heard of, Melrose encountered other factors that contributed to his initial feeling of alienation. "Before I came, I heard a lot of bad things about the U.S. from people who had visited here. It's like, New York is really cold — you never say hello to people, you close your apartment door if you see your neighbor in the hallway, you don't stop to help someone if they trip and fall on the sidewalk. For me, I believe in a strong community, because without a community there's no helping each other and there's no sense of restraint.

"Americans also think the U.S. is the world — their baseball championship is called the World Series. They're ignorant of other countries and they think the way *they* do everything is best. When I first came here, I always put sugar in my milk, because that's the way we drink it in the West Indies. You should see the looks I got from people — they thought I was crazy. Whites probably wouldn't say anything in a situation like that — to them, I'm black and a foreigner, and they accept me for that. But the blacks acted like I was nuts. They were the ones who made jokes, like asking us if we spent all our time back home climbing coconut trees and lying around on the beaches."

Melrose's circle of American friends has widened in the last two years, and he acknowledges a feeling of solidarity

with the black community at Brown — up to a point. The differences he has with American blacks stem not so much from diverse cultural backgrounds or ethnocentrism, as from differences in philosophy and politics. "American blacks expect all blacks to do certain things certain ways, to act the same way, to think the same way. America's supposed to be the land of the free, but the pressure is just as great here as the pressure in my island to conform. If you don't sit in the black section of the Ratty, they look at you funny. If you go around with a white girl, they look at you funny. I'm not saying you should do that, but I am saying that if I like a white girl I'm not going to see her in my room and then not talk to her outside.

"When I first came here, I couldn't understand why the blacks were so antagonistic toward the whites. To me, I'm at home with whites and blacks, and I'm just as bad as they are, they're just as good as I am — I don't attach any great importance to it. But my impression is that most American blacks, if you take them and put them in a room full of white people, they'll feel very uncomfortable — which, to me, is a sign of an inferiority complex, even though all the while they're saying black is good, black is beautiful. I figure if you're equal to somebody else, every opportunity that comes up you don't have to prove to yourself that you're equal. American blacks won't admit it, but in their heart of hearts they still don't feel and think that they're as good as whites."

All this leads to a discussion of values, which in turn connects with his own priorities and the emphasis he places on being diversified: "I think in America the goals of the average black man, his priorities, are mixed up. 'What do you want to become?' 'I want to become like Muhammad Ali, O. J. Simpson, Kareem Abdul-Jabbar' — that's what you hear from most of the kids. And that goes all through high school, like they're saying we can't make it from the studies, but we can make it from playing ball. So they sort of give themselves an excuse for doing bad in the books. I've even run into that attitude at Brown. To me, everything's important. I say sure, you can be good in sports, but you can also be good in studies, in cultural things, whatever. I think the situation is very simple to solve, but it's going to take a lot of years of educating the black people to change their priorities."

## Stella Pang and Victor Li: You can only do so much

Stella Pang, a senior from Hong Kong, did not want to be interviewed for the *BAM*. She finally agreed, reluctantly, to talk with us after we explained how much difficulty we had been having finding an Asian student who *was* willing to be interviewed. When we met her at her apartment the following day, she introduced us to a friend of hers — Victor Li, also a senior from Hong Kong — and asked if we could interview both of them instead of just her. As a defensive strategy, that worked out very well, since it took some of the pressure off Stella and also gave us the chance to talk with two interesting people instead of one.

Stella is a graduate of the Chinese-language school system in Hong Kong, and Victor attended its English-language counterpart. (As a result, he is more comfortable with English than she is.) Stella and Victor are not their real names; Victor's given name is Chi-fai, but he has been using the name Victor since he was in school in Hong Kong. Stella went by her given name, Wai-chi, all her life, until she came to the States to go to college. This slightly schizoid arrangement is simply a matter of social convenience, Victor explains — Americans have difficulty remembering (not to mention spelling or pronouncing) Chinese names, so many Chinese students adopt English-style names for the duration of their stay here.

Like many foreign, and particularly Asian, students, they are both science majors — in this case, engineering. Stella is currently applying to U.S. graduate schools in hopes of earning a Ph.D. in electrical engineering. Victor is enrolled in the five-year master's degree program at Brown; he will receive *two* bachelor's degrees next June, in engineering and economics, and a master's degree in mechanical engineering the following year, after which he will

"probably" go on to earn his Ph.D. at Brown.

Looking beyond graduate school, Stella feels now that she will in all likelihood return to Hong Kong, but she acknowledges certain difficulties in that. "Many graduate students from Hong Kong stay on here because when they get that much education, they can't really use it in Hong Kong," Hong Kong, Victor explains, has virtually no need for research scientists. As a woman, Stella would also have to contend with discrimination in the job market (where women are openly paid less than men), and with the traditional attitudes of many Hong Kong Chinese who are inclined to look suspiciously on women with a college, and particularly graduate, education. "My parents really wanted me to get a higher education," she says, "but when I told them I wanted to go to graduate school, they were kind of surprised. Their attitude was, 'Why do you have to study that much?' Even my sisters [Stella is the second of six girls] don't understand why I'm doing it."

Victor is unsure of his postgraduate plans. Returning to Hong Kong is a "possibility," he says, but again the limited career opportunities are a discouragement. "After you get your degree, there is not much to do except perhaps teach in a secondary school, which many do not want. That's been the trend, but what will happen in the future is hard to say — the trend may be reversing."

Stella and Victor had similar reasons for choosing Brown. Stella did not come here directly from secondary school; like many Hong Kong students, she spent two years at Vincennes University, a junior college in Indiana, under a sponsorship program. When it came time to transfer to a four-year college, she applied to "about ten" and was accepted at many of them, but she decided on Brown chiefly because of its size — "not too small and not too big." Victor, on the other hand, came to Brown directly from Hong Kong as a freshman. "I liked Brown, as opposed to a lot of other universities, because it's small and it does stress the fact that communication between students and faculty is much more intimate than in other places. Here, if you want to talk to a professor, you just go knock on his door."

Being small is an academic plus, but it does not necessarily make Brown



John Foraste

any easier to adjust to in other ways. Stella and Victor both found living on campus to be something of an ordeal: neither of them hit it off with their roommates, the general noise and disorder of the dorms bothered them, and they were stuck with no place to go on holidays such as Christmas and Easter. ("I think a lot of foreign students are really touched by that," Stella says.

"Everybody else is gone, and students who have to stay on campus are responsible for finding their own place to stay. I would have to call someone I didn't know in the Graduate Center, which is the only place they keep open, and ask if I could stay in their room.") Stella also feels that she had more of a language problem than most Hong Kong students. In general, she observes, Brown provides very few support services for foreign students. "A university like Brown needs a foreign student office, because there's a lot of little things you need somebody to take care of — like arranging programs, giving information on immigration policies, things like that."

Victor himself had relatively little trouble adjusting, apart from the fact that he lived in a West Quad "zoo" his freshman year. "Since I came to Brown, I have been able to grow personally much more than when I was in Hong

Kong. The last few years, especially, was a big jump. It could be that it's a totally different environment for me — I'm in a place where I have to make decisions for myself, as opposed to back in Hong Kong, where I was a small kid from a big family. It's been quite a change, and in general I like a change, I welcome change. I've been able to learn a good deal just by observing, just by living here." But, he says, "I know a lot of students who do have adjustment problems for quite a long period. Things are new to them, and the lifestyle is just different. It may all be small things, but it adds up."

They do give Brown very high marks academically, and it's clear that that's what is most important to them. Victor says, "I guess as an undergraduate school Brown is a very ideal place educationally, because of the liberal program it offers. I'm in the engineering program, but I got to meet a lot of students outside engineering and got to know what they're doing. When I first came here, engineering was the only thing I was thinking about; now I'm doing engineering, but I'm also getting an economics degree as well. Economics is sort of an outgrowth of my interest from meeting other people and becoming more aware of what's going on around me. I'd say it's a byproduct of a liberal education that gets me interested in other things. If I were at Cal Tech or MIT, I'd probably still be spending all my time on engineering."

Victor has also taken courses such as English literature (which he described as "reading stories") and Music 11, a piano course. "The teaching assistant in piano gave me extra time and attention, because I had absolutely no background in music — she asked me to come to special sessions, somewhat like a private tutor. I guess I'd say that's one of the advantages to a small college, too — in larger colleges you just don't get that kind of attention."

Stella took as many liberal-arts courses as she could at Vincennes University, "just to know all these things. It's too bad that since I transferred I haven't had time to take many liberal-arts courses. Most of my courses are in engineering, though I'm taking German this year. The language department at Brown is very good, and I didn't know when I'd have another chance to learn a language." To that, Victor adds, "It's probably always a compromise. You can only do so much in a short time."



He's been a war correspondent, civil rights reporter, college professor, ordained minister, advertising consultant, and TV commentator

By Sandra Reeves

## Even Wallace Terry's resumé is exciting



Jean Gwaltney

Wallace Terry '59 sees life in epic proportions. He thinks big. If you can't pick that up from his life — as a journalist, author, advertising consultant, television personality, college professor, war correspondent, and ordained minister — then ask him about his sublimated desire. At one point, Wally Terry wanted to be a motion picture director. The urge still comes to him in moments of galloping fantasy, and his imagined *magnum opus* is always the same — the filming of *The Iliad*. That's right, Homer. And if you listen to Terry long enough, you come away convinced that this particular classic might be box-office dynamite. "That's history," Terry tells you, with a touch of fire in his smile. "That's love

and devotion, jealousy and rage, people, causes, the ultimate war story. . . . Oh gosh, that's got everything."

Though the mercurial Mr. Terry will probably never bring Homer to the masses, he is writing this winter an equally consuming story that may be an object of popular acclaim — his autobiography. It has people, causes, the ultimate war story, and a touch of just about everything else. But being two years shy of his fortieth birthday, Terry is naturally modest about the enterprise, even a bit defensive. "I wouldn't try to sell a thing like that," he tells you quickly. "Somebody asked me to write it." Indeed, the plain truth is that, even at the age of thirty-eight, Wally Terry

has lived through enough epic encounters to prompt a major commercial publisher, Houghton Mifflin, to ask for his experiences in writing. And for a very good, commercial reason: they will sell.

Even the bare bones of Terry's resumé are exciting. He was the youngest *Washington Post* reporter in the paper's history, the first black to write for a national news magazine, deputy Saigon bureau chief for *Time* during two of the most crucial years of the Vietnam war, a major civil rights reporter who followed the movement from Birmingham to the burning of Watts, a Neiman Fellow at Harvard, the president of the Capitol Press Club, an ad man for J. Walter Thompson. The list goes on forever, with the names of some of the most

influential institutions in American society dotting the page like so many spots of ink.

The excitement picks up when you read Terry's book outline, with its tantalizing scraps of information that cry for more development. He throws around some of the biggest names and events of the epochal sixties, and promises that his autobiography will, among other things, answer the following:

- Why his stepfather was branded a Communist for marrying his mother.

- How he posed as a Black Muslim to meet Elijah Muhammad, and how he posed as a "white reporter" to interview the police chief of Jackson, Mississippi.

- What race stories involving Robert Kennedy, Adam Clayton Powell, and Martin Luther King *Time* and *The Washington Post* refused to print.

- Why Lyndon Johnson told him, "You turned your nose up at me."

- Why he risked his life behind enemy lines to rescue four white reporters in Vietnam.

- What happened when American sailors burned crosses in Vietnam — and when a black pacification worker dressed his white girl friend in a Ku Klux Klan costume at an American Embassy party in Saigon.

- What happened when Washington socialite Barbara Howar offered his children second-hand clothes, and when Eunice Shriver mistook his wife for a foreigner.

- Why he was called a "disgrace" to his race at Brown and a "credit" to his race at Harvard.

Terry is currently teaching at Howard University as the first Frederick Douglass Professor of Journalism, and he is using his three-year appointment there not only as a way to influence young blacks entering the profession, but also as the necessary respite from a killing schedule to complete two other books, which come out of his Vietnam experience. Both books are personal obsessions. The first, to be published by the Columbia University Press in the spring, is called *The Bloods: The Black Soldier from Vietnam to America* and tells the story of what happened to thirteen black soldiers when they came home from this country's most unsavory war. It has taken Terry five years to write *The Bloods*. Doubleday is set to publish his second, broader book on blacks in the military called *For God, Race, and Coun-*



Wallace Terry leaves Frederick Douglass Hall at Howard with three of his students. He's a demanding teacher, he says, and proud of it.

try. To write this one, Terry has delved into an untold portion of American history, as well as traced his own roots, and toured countless military bases as a lecturer on race relations for the U.S. Air Force. And, there is other artistic bounty from Vietnam. Front-line interviews with more than 500 black soldiers provided Terry with the content for an award-winning record album that Julian Bond calls "a miracle of living black history." The documentary record is called *Guess Who's Coming Home*, and it is a shattering blend of humor, bitterness, black pride, and human insight captured live on battlefields from Bien Hoa to Hamburger Hill. A second album called *The Bloods* is in the works, and

there is also talk about a play based on Terry's Vietnam writings.

The writer teacher record producer is also making waves in Washington these days as a broadcaster, and his weekly commentaries on the Post-Newsweek television affiliate, WTOP, have resulted so far in at least one series of threats on his life. The harassment ensued after Terry, usually a union sympathizer, took management's side in the bitter pressmen's strike at the *Washington Post*. That particular union, he claims, is no friend to blacks or to women.

But at the core of Wallace Terry's hectic present life is a desire to affect the future through the young. He's a hard,





Recent subjects of Terry's weekly commentary on Washington's WTOP-TV have included teenage discipline, disco music, Hubert Humphrey, and Jesse Jackson.

demanding teacher and proud of it. "Courses couldn't be too tough," he's fond of saying. Terry has tripled the requirements in the four courses he teaches at Howard. He tries to double the number of books to be read and papers required each semester. "I warn my students, 'If you don't want to take my course, it's fine with me,'" says Terry, "but if you do, you've got to be prepared to be competitive.'"

He stressed the same theme in his talks with black students at Brown last spring, during his first visit to campus since Commencement Day 1959, this time as a guest of the Minority Peer Counseling Program and the Alumni Relations office. Some of the blacks on

campus were anxious to hear his views about financial aid, admissions quotas, and a host of other problem areas debated on campus recently. They were irritated, he says, when he kept repeating his personal opinion about what the real "priorities" are at Brown. "Your ultimate goal here at Brown is excellence," he told them. Period. Later, he remarked on the tremendous changes he'd found at Brown, the vitality of the black student groups on campus, and his own lack of enough time and background to make definitive comments about black life at the University. But he did venture one general reaction. "If I have any problems with the few students that I've talked to," he said, "it

might be that some of them don't realize the kind of education that is available to them here. I don't think they're selling Brown short; I think they may be taking it too casually. I think students over the last ten or fifteen years, reacting to political issues outside the university, have gone too far with some of their political activities inside the university."

Wallace Terry was one student who never took Brown casually. He set the highest standard of excellence possible to get himself to the Ivy League and beyond. Born in Harlem in an era not known for its enlightenment on the race question, Terry has terrifying memories of his own shame at being born a Negro. His environment was middle-class, but that did not eliminate certain things — the headaches from wearing old stocking caps to straighten his kinky hair, the sharp reprimands for using the word black, the humiliation when a group of white kids forced him to sing "Dixie." After his family moved to Indiana and his father died, Wally was handed a new set of social and personal problems to rise above. His mother, an artist who had studied at Pratt Institute, committed the unpardonable sin: she married a white man. Neighbors resented the marriage, and Wally had a hard time warming to the stranger in his midst. Cries of "Communist" and worse from members of both races didn't help his adjustment to his new father. Terry was well into his teens before his bitterness turned to love for the white man who urged him to live up to his potential.

It was his stepfather's influence that deepened his long-held desire to be a journalist. Even in elementary school, young Wally had edited the *Carver School-o-Gram*. In high school, he served as an editor of the daily school paper and spent his summers at various colleges' high school journalism institutes around the country, the trips financed by his parents' work as silk-screen processors for an Indianapolis advertising agency. When graduation came, his stepfather and his high school principal urged him to go east to school and to try a smaller college where he could have the benefit of close association with his professors. He chose Brown out of a pile of acceptances to prominent white "prestige" schools. He never regretted the decision, even though it forced him to cope with a world that was 99.5 percent white.



The Brown years were, for Terry, a time of controversy and personal discovery. He was the first black editor of an Ivy League student newspaper, and during his last two years of college, he averaged from fifty to sixty hours a week in the cluttered offices of the *Brown Daily Herald*. "You might say I majored in the newspaper," he admits now, even though his love for his real major, religious studies, was to bend his career after graduation. Social life was mediocre at best for blacks at Brown in the fifties. There were usually no more than five black Pembroke students to date, says Terry, and his one encounter with a blind date from Boston was so harrowing that he gave up that for the duration of his studies. He turned, instead, to mild crusading. "I fought against compulsory chapel, and I'd like to think I took a stand against mediocrity," he says. "I also criticized the tendency of students not to interact with the cultures of others. I resented the fraternities because they were discriminatory." A final editorial tirade against fraternities ended Terry's career on the *Herald* in a sea of indignant letters to the editor that called him a troublemaker and a "disgrace" to his kind. He laughs at the episode now, but when he returned to campus in the spring, one of the first places he visited was the *Brown Daily Herald* office, to pore over the collected issues of his year as editor.

In the summers between his Brown years, Terry worked at the *Indianapolis News*, where Bill Dyer '24, now president of Indianapolis Newspapers, Inc., has kept a paternal eye on Wally's progress through the ranks ever since. (A quick review of the Wallace Terry folder in Alumni Records shows several notes from Dyer apprising the alumni office of honors, awards, and assignments coming to his former cub reporter.) It wasn't until 1957, however, that Wally Terry earned himself a slice of national attention. As a college junior, he scooped the nation that year and had his picture splashed across the front pages of the *New York Times*, the *New York Daily News*, and other leading papers. The occasion was the visit of Arkansas Governor Orval E. Faubus to Newport to talk with President Eisenhower about the racial difficulties in his state brought about by court-imposed desegregation. Terry trailed the governor from a press conference to his hotel room, where security guards and a horde of other reporters blocked the entrance. For once,



Microphone in hand, Terry interviews a black soldier in Vietnam.

he found his race an asset. He slipped on a waiter's jacket and sidled, unmolested, to the door, greeting Faubus with a claim that he was "representing the college press of America." The governor promised an interview but set no time. The following day, when all the other reporters went to Newport, Terry guessed correctly that Faubus would not want to share the platform with the President, and he waited instead at the governor's plane. Eventually, Terry got a twenty-five-minute, exclusive interview for his trouble, which he promptly phoned to the wire services, forgetting to ask for pay.

The Faubus episode brought Terry to the attention of the *Washington Post*, and he was offered a summer job as a copy boy. His reply to the *Post* offer shows a little of the spirit of the young Terry and makes the more mature Terry cringe with embarrassment. "I told

them that I wouldn't be a copy boy for the *New York Times*. I was a reporter. I had worked for the *Indianapolis News*." The boldness paid off. He went to work that summer as a regular *Post* reporter, at Guild rates — at eighteen.

The job market wasn't as cooperative after graduation, however. Terry's step-father had died, and the son wanted to become what the older man had been and had hoped Wally might want to be — an advertising man. But to his dismay, the young Terry with his Ivy League degree was not wanted by his father's firm. "I had won their high school scholastic award, but they wouldn't hire me," he remembers. On top of that disappointment, the College placement office told him bluntly that there wasn't any point in talking with the recruiters who came to interview applicants for jobs in banking, advertising, public relations, or related fields.



Terry prepares for a mission with South Vietnamese fighter pilots (F-100 Freedom Fighters) at Bien Hoa during his Vietnam days.

They wouldn't hire blacks.

In trying to decide what to do with his life, Terry says he reviewed those "certain professions in the black community that you can always depend on" — teaching, law, medicine, the ministry, and mortuary sciences. For various reasons, not the least of which was his love for the field at Brown, Terry chose religion. With the help of former Brown President Barnaby Keeney, he won a Rockefeller Brothers Theological Fellowship and went to study for the ministry at the University of Chicago. He was ordained in his first year, and took up preaching, among other activities, to keep himself in money. (He also catered Italian and Mexican food to supplement his scholarships, a learning experience that has since produced difficulties at home, where the family counts cooking as one of its joint hobbies. "My wife accuses me of not being able to cook for less than thirty people," Terry notes modestly.)

While at Chicago, Terry also had a habit of scandalizing some members of his various congregations with the "beat" poetry that became his creative

outlet in the years of religious training. It was clear to him after a time that he would not earn his living in the pulpit. And when the *Washington Post* called him back to cover the first stirrings of the civil rights movement, he was certain that his true calling was journalism. He has kept up his activities as a lay minister, however, serving for a time as the assistant minister to Walter Fauntroy at a Baptist church in Washington, D.C. (His own denomination is the Disciples of Christ.) Fauntroy was the first black congressman from the District of Columbia, and he married the Terrys.

Wallace Terry covered the long struggle for civil rights legislation for both the *Post* and *Time* magazine, but it was in the early years, at the *Post*, that he learned to adapt his own survival techniques to fit the situations he encountered. He is particularly proud of his method of keeping up with Bull Connors in Birmingham's days of unrest, while avoiding fire hoses, police dogs, and intimidation. "I wore a three-piece black suit, carried an attaché case, and hoped they

thought I was a black FBI agent," he says. He devised a more ingenious ploy to get his news in Jackson, Mississippi. He had written a story, based on interviews with civil rights leaders in Jackson, about the "gestapo tactics" the local police were using on black children jailed there in a demonstration. His editors at the *Post* were gun-shy, however, after the stir that had been caused by a libel suit lodged against the *New York Times* by Alabama officials in a similar case. The editors needed some kind of official confirmation, so Terry decided to call the police chief disguised as a redneck. "I told the sheriff I was 'down here looking at your nigma problem,'" says Terry, "and as I was chatting with him, sympathetically, I asked if it were true that they were feeding the kids out of garbage cans. 'Nothin' wrong with that,' he said. 'We washed them first.' Bingo — I had a better story."

Covering the events taking place in Danville (Virginia), Jackson, Birmingham, Selma, Montgomery, and other Southern hot spots in the early sixties took a toll on Terry's nerves. He began



to sleep with the television set in his hotel room turned on all night to alert him to trouble. He had the historic distinction of having slept in the room at the A. G. Gaston Motel in Birmingham that was ripped apart by a bomb blast one week after he checked out. And of having stood with Medgar Evers in his carport the night before that Mississippi locale became the first in a long, nightmarish line of U.S. assassination scenes.

He had, incidentally, written a long piece about Evers's life before the shooting, but the *Post* had not seen fit to print it. When his editors asked him frantically for some information on Evers, he could tell them, with some sense of satisfaction, that they had it in their hands. Later, a similar incident occurred. He was told by civil rights leaders that Robert Kennedy had "sold them out" in Birmingham, and he wrote the story. The *Post* wouldn't print it. "Five days later, Kennedy invited the press in and gave them the inside story. He had not wanted to bring in federal troops. The *Post* settled for far less in Birmingham than they knew," says Terry.

During this time, Terry was president of the Capitol Press Club, which was the black press club of Washington, and as part of his duties he arranged to bring provocative and important speakers to the group. In addition to bringing Dick Gregory and Adam Clayton Powell together on the same stage, Terry was determined to root out white Southerners who recognized the problems of black people and present them to the group. The first such speaker was Terry Sanford, then governor of North Carolina. The second was Lyndon Baines Johnson. Terry talks today in reverent tones about Johnson. "He received his honorary degree from Brown at my graduation, and I always have felt good about that," says the journalist. Johnson was the kind of man, says Terry, who would gladly match the meager amount the Press Club raised for its first annual college scholarship for an aspiring black high school journalist, with the only stipulation being that there be no mention of his gift. Then, two years later, on a trip to Ohio State, Johnson would remember that the beneficiary of his generosity was in school there and look her up — remembering her name and showing genuine interest in her progress.

President Johnson at one point

asked Terry to come and work with his administration on the Equal Employment Opportunity staff, but Terry turned him down. Years later, when Katharine Graham was introducing Terry to the President, Johnson snapped, "Yes, I remember that boy. He turned his nose up at me when I tried to give him a job." Terry was a delegate to Johnson's White House "Conference to Fulfill These Rights," and was slated to be the assistant press secretary to George Reedy in Johnson's second administration. After Terry was cleared for the post by the FBI and the Secret Service, however, Reedy's star began to set. Bill Moyers took over as press secretary, and Wally Terry stayed with *Time* magazine to become its brightest star in Southeast Asia during the coming war.

When Wally Terry got the call to work at *Time* as its national labor reporter (he developed beats as a civil rights reporter and an urban affairs reporter later), he felt he had reached the pinnacle of journalism. He was a national reporter based in Washington. He was twenty-five years old. In the ensuing years, he wrote cover stories for *Time* on Daniel Patrick Moynihan, Robert Weaver, Whitney Young, Selma, the Detroit riots, the Watts riot, the Newark Black Power Conference, and the riots in his birthplace, Harlem. For the latter, he earned a brick in the chest. Ironically, he also covered Barry Goldwater for *Time* during the '64 election.

But it was Vietnam that capped Terry's career at *Time*. He went to Asia first in 1967 to do a cover story on the black soldier. He came home afterwards, but this subject was to haunt him for years. Later on, after Roy Wilkins's nephew Roger (now an editorial writer for the *New York Times*) suggested that Terry replace him as assistant to the director at the Agency for International Development, and Wally was contemplating the move, a call came from the front office at *Time* asking if he would consider a post in the Saigon bureau. His answer was simple and instinctive: "I'll start packing immediately." The stunned editor asked if he wouldn't like to check with his wife first, but Terry knew she would be in total agreement. Janice Jessup, his stately, beautiful wife, is also Wally Terry's right hand. A film producer, fashion model, and school teacher, Janice serves as chief critic, ego-booster, copy

reviser, and absolute partner in the Terry enterprises. Within weeks of the call from *Time*, they were off to Vietnam with three small children — one a babe in arms.

The Terrys couldn't move to Hong Kong, as planned, because of riots there, so they settled in Singapore for what they remember as "a delightful two years." Jan made eighteen trips into Vietnam and soaked up as much of the Vietnamese and Cambodian culture as possible during their stay, but for the most part, she was content to wait in Singapore with the children until Wally could join them — once every three months — and take the family on company-sponsored trips. "The babies got to see Bali three times," Terry says. The family also visited Jakarta, Ceylon (now Sri Lanka), and Bangkok, while they spent "every penny we earned" on an impressive collection of Asian art.

The real story of the Vietnam stay, however, was on the battlefield, and the period introduced Terry to a kind of fear so intense that he once mistook it for a heart attack. He flew on air assault missions with the Vietnamese Air Force, was in on ground combat, and escaped death on at least one occasion by the capricious intervention of fate. Terry was not a participant in the particular incident that was perhaps his most harrowing war experience. One of his best friends and fellow correspondents, John Cantwell, was killed in an attack on Saigon. "Normally, John and I would go out together to check out the action," Terry recalls, "But my wife was visiting for the first time, so John went out with three other reporters without me." The four were cut down in an ambush, their bodies each riddled by fifteen or more bullets.

Terry was in Vietnam during the Tet offensive and saw some of the fiercest battles of the war in his two-year stint (most correspondents were ordered out of Vietnam after thirteen months), but the most vivid impressions he brought back with him were of what he called "the second war" — the one between the blacks and the whites. He wrote about it twice for *Time*, but the full extent of its impact on his life will probably not be told until his books are in print. In addition to his extensive interviews and first-hand impressions, he is writing that story with the information gained in a survey he conducted of 839 GIs on race relations under battle conditions.



Terry and his wife, Janice, admire one of their Asian art pieces.

Reward was waiting stateside after two years of war. One of Terry's two main goals at *Time* magazine was about to be met. He had been accepted as a Neiman Fellow — one of the most prestigious honors a journalist can receive. (His other goal, still unmet, was to report on Africa.) Terry was the first Neiman Fellow to have been selected without an interview, but looking at his application, it is not too hard to figure out why. His recommendations were written by the following: Thurgood Marshall, Whitney Young, Abraham Ribicoff, John Steele (a member of the Neiman board and senior correspondent for *Time*), Robert Wood (now president of the University of Massachusetts), and Robert Weaver. Using his year of study at Harvard to its fullest advantage, Terry concentrated on international affairs, particularly on liberation movements in the developing world, but left time for urban studies, Eastern Europe, China, and Japan. He also sought out a social scientist to help

him with his survey and polling techniques, and spent some time in the visual arts, learning about his old love, film, and more about photography.

When time came to return to work as a *Time* correspondent, he found that his next international assignment would be India. And he said, "No thanks." He didn't want to put his family through another ordeal quite that soon, so he waited in the Washington office for a calmer country. Before long, he was bored, and other outlets started to take his time. He took a sabbatical at the Metropolitan Applied Research Center in New York, where the director, Dr. Kenneth Clark, was interested in his research on the black soldier. After that he decided, despite the protestations at *Time*, that he had to take a permanent leave if he were ever to write his books. In quick succession after his retirement from *Time* came jobs consulting with the U.S. Air Force (he traveled through Turkey, Italy, Spain, England, and Germany at government expense) and

with J. Walter Thompson. (His initial job at Thompson was to plan a multi-million-dollar recruitment program for the U.S. Marines aimed at minority officer candidates, but he has remained with the world's largest advertising agency since then, "trying to spread the good word of what it means to be very right about your public relations or advertising campaign with respect to minorities.")

Malcolm X once criticized Wallace Terry for writing for *Time* instead of *Ebony*. Terry had an answer for him, and it's sort of a summation of what his life has meant up to this point. "I'd rather work for *Time* because it's the largest, the most powerful," he says. "I'd rather work at J. Walter Thompson for the same reason. I'd rather work at the *Washington Post* for the same reason. I'd rather be associated with Brown, Chicago, Harvard, and Howard for the same reason — they are the best. I told Malcolm X that if I could turn *Time* magazine 1 percent toward blacks, then I would have accomplished my mission and served not only the interests of blacks but also of good reporting and better citizenship in general. I don't want to work for a publication that's already committed to one direction only."

Wallace Terry looks around him now and sees some people who, having "arrived", feel they had better insulate themselves and beware of what they say or do. He doesn't see it that way. He says he has been responsible for the hiring of at least one black at every place he has worked. "As long as I am considered and identified as a member of a group that's a target of discrimination, I will work with all my might to see that more blacks are in positions of responsibility."

The Terrys' oldest child, Wallace III, was born on May 17, 1963, the 100th anniversary of the signing of the Emancipation Proclamation and the ninth anniversary of the Supreme Court's Brown-versus-Board of Education decision. Terry wants for little Wally, and for his brother, David, and sister, Lisa, nothing more than the ability to use the opportunities that now can come their way in life. "I want them to develop their intellect as naturally as possible. I want them to respect adults. To respect themselves and each other. To be very caring about people and things."

Jean Gwathney



*If one picture could tell the story of an aggressive Brown defense in the fight for an Ivy title, this would be it: Harvard quarterback Jim Kubacki gets sacked by two Bruins as a Harvard teammate watches helplessly.*

# Harvard got whacked — and Brown was on the way to an Ivy League title

By Jay Barry

**I**t wasn't the usual Brown post-game locker-room scene. Coaches were being tossed into the shower fully clothed. Mark Whipple, a quarterback of the future, was standing on a bench biting the caps off bottles of Coors beer. Players were emptying the contents of the bottles on teammates, reporters, anything that moved.

The setting was Baker Field in New York City, where Brown had just rallied from a 17-7 halftime deficit to defeat Columbia, 28-17, and gain a share of the Ivy League championship with Yale, which had also rallied in the second half to pin a 21-7 loss on Harvard. The Ivy League title was the first for the Bears since the league began formalized play in 1956. There was indeed much to celebrate.

Ironically, the one person who wasn't able to enter into the celebration was Bruin Coach John Anderson. "I'm just drained," he told a reporter as he stood outside the locker room, his hair soaked with both water and beer, a chill wind from the Hudson River snapping in his face. "Tomorrow I'll celebrate. Tomorrow I'll relax. But right now I just don't have any emotions left."

Anderson did have one comment to make before he left Baker Field. "This year's group is the first we recruited ourselves. I promised them that before they left they would have an Ivy League title to remember. I'm glad we were able to keep that promise."

Junior Lou Cole, an awesome linebacker who should be one of the East's best next fall, echoed Anderson's

statement. "When I came to Brown," said Cole, "Coach Anderson told me we would turn Brown football around, that we would win the Ivy title. I could have gone to a lot of big schools, but Coach Anderson made me a believer. He also made us winners and we're going to be right back with another championship next year."

The mood at Baker Field was in sharp contrast to the close of the 1972 season, a 1-8 campaign that came on top of a 0-9 season in 1971. There were no locker room celebrations, no positive thoughts about the future. In fact, there were fears on the part of some that Brown's football future might not be in the Ivy League. For Brown to win again in football, it was suggested, the school should schedule Tufts, Colby, and the





The Providence Journal

Coast Guard Academy.

In the eight years prior to John Anderson's arrival in the winter of 1973, Brown won exactly twelve football games and finished last in the Ivy League seven times. So, when Anderson was hired you couldn't really blame the press if it remained skeptical. One member of the media asked Anderson in 1973 if he intended to adopt a three-year or five-year plan for winning. Anderson countered by saying that he intended to start winning right away with what he had: "I won't promise you an Ivy title the first season but I will promise you a winning record." The press remained skeptical.

Anderson did start winning. The record was a modest 4-3-1 in 1973, 5-4 in 1974, and then 6-2-1 in 1975, when

the Bears finished second in the league, a half-game out, after losing a 45-26 showdown match with Harvard in the game that determined the Ivy title. More impressive is the fact that since the half-way point of the 1974 season when the Bruins were struggling at 1-4 before rallying to finish 5-4, Brown has posted an 18-3-1 record.

**T**his fall it was generally agreed that Brown could win the title if the team could take at least two of the three "big" games on the schedule, the games with Yale, Harvard, and Dartmouth. As it turned out, Brown took all three of these "must" games but still had to fight for the title because of a 7-6 upset at the hands of Penn in an early-season monsoon. That one loss, which resulted

from several highly questionable calls by the officials, was all that separated Brown from its first perfect season in the ninety-eight years since football was introduced on College Hill.

After Brown defeated Yale, 14-6, in the opener, holding Carmen Cozza's team to its lowest point total since the 1970 season, the Elis went through their remaining eight games without a defeat. Harvard had also lost but one game when Brown went to Cambridge on October 30 for the second of their "big" games.

Harvard went into the game a five-point favorite and made the odds look good by building a halftime 7-0 lead. Coach Joe Restic told a reporter that he wanted to "blow Brown out early" and he pulled out all the stops in



the first half, running from the shotgun, double wing, and even the old dusted-off single wing formation. But Brown's defense adjusted and held.

Defensively, Harvard was also causing Brown some problems. In the two previous weeks, the Bruins had stayed pretty much on the ground against Cornell and Holy Cross, sending most of the plays inside the tackles. As a result, Harvard stacked everybody in the middle, stunting their tackles, slanting their middle guard, and packing their linebackers in tight. There was no way Brown could run on this defense.

But in football, when a defense takes something away, it has to give something in return. What Harvard gave Brown was the option and the option pass. In the second half, quarterback Paul Michalko started to throw the ball, Bob Farnham kept getting open, and senior fullback Fran Jamiel, a first-period substitution for the injured Wally Shields, burned the Crimson several times on quick hits up the middle, and by the middle of the third period it was 16-7, Brown. It might have been 23-7 if a late Bruin drive hadn't come up just short of a first down inside the Cantab fifteen.

Meanwhile, Harvard could get only one first down in the third period and managed only three in the final period. A seventy-yard touchdown on a pass play with less than a minute left made the final score 16-14, much closer than the game actually played. Now Brown had to go home to play Dartmouth, a team saddled with two losses — to Harvard and Yale by a total of only five points.

From studying films of Dartmouth, John Anderson and his staff came to the conclusion that they would have trouble running on the Big Green, which stacked four men in the middle for Brown's three interior linemen to block and which sometimes stunted into what amounted to an eight-man line. But the coaches felt that Brown could pass successfully on the three-deep defense. Of special interest was the fact that the Dartmouth safety had a habit of coming up very quickly on curl patterns or buttonhooks in front of him.

For the first time all season, the Bruins came out throwing. At halftime it was 28-7, as the full-house Homecoming crowd roared its approval. For the afternoon, Michalko threw twenty-nine passes, completed nineteen, for 314

yards and four touchdowns. The yardage and the TD passes were both new Brown records. At one point in the first half, Michalko completed nine straight passes. Farnham, the nation's number-one receiver a year ago (*BAM*, November) but a forgotten man at times in 1976 as Brown stayed with a ball-control offense, caught twelve passes, two for touchdowns. Both of Farnham's scores came on curl patterns across the middle when he caught the safety coming up fast and just streaked past him toward the end zone, taking the ball in stride.

Dartmouth battled back in a feverish second half to make the final score 35-21. On the same afternoon, Yale easily handled Princeton, giving Brown and Yale identical 5-1 Ivy records heading into the final week of the season.

Nothing seemed to come easily for Brown this season, including the finale with Columbia. The Lions (2-4 in the league) used a veer offense effectively against a sluggish Brown defense and at intermission led 17-7. The Bruins had moved the ball up and down the field with ease but had only seven points to show for their efforts.

In the second half Brown became more aggressive defensively and turned the game around. During the final thirty minutes of play, Brown had fourteen first downs to Columbia's two and outrushed the Lions 215 yards to four. With this sort of backing the offense came to life with three touchdowns and wrapped it up, 28-17. Which takes us back to where we started, the locker room celebration, the Coors beer, and the predictions by the players that this was just the start of a string of Ivy League titles.

There was no one to be found who was willing to dispute the claims of future greatness. The varsity loses only thirteen seniors and will be getting a host of good players, on both offense and defense, from one of the finest freshman teams in Brown's history.

This year's seniors will always have some special memories, however. In addition to the first Ivy title, the 8-1 record was the best since 1949. There were eight team records set for rushing and total offense; and Bob Farnham, known to his teammates as the Rabbit, set new Brown career records for receptions (108) and yards gained (1,390).

Nine of the seniors were interviewed by the *BAM* shortly after the

end of the season. These men were among John Anderson's first recruits, a group that came to Brown when football was at the lowest ebb in the school's history. When they graduate in June they will go out as Ivy League champions. And they will be remembered as the class that helped turn the football program around.

Each of the nine men interviewed talked about why he came to Brown and joined what had been a losing program, his impressions of Ivy League football, and his plans for the future. But in the conversations, all nine stressed three points: their great respect for John Anderson and his staff, the important part the New Curriculum played in helping the staff to recruit them, and the fact that Brown football should get much better in the years ahead.

Included in each short profile are comments by Anderson and by the player.

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## Prairie: The coach guaranteed a title

Co-Capt. Mike Prairie, center, 6'2", 245 pounds, from Pulaski High in New Britain, Connecticut, where he was second-team All-State in football with additional letters in basketball, track, and baseball.

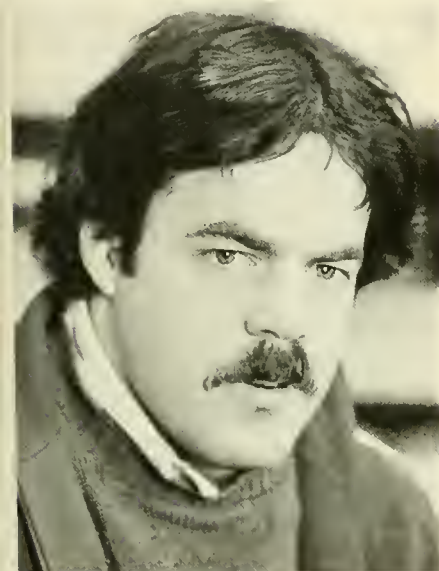
Anderson: "Moving Mike from tight end to center at the start of his junior year was the best thing that happened to him and to our program. Mike became the finest offensive center I've seen in the Ivy League."

Prairie: "When I went shopping for a college, the coaches at Cornell, Yale, and Dartmouth felt I wasn't good enough to play Ivy League football. At Brown they thought I did have potential. So I didn't even think about Brown's past in football. I just wanted to be part of the team's future. Coach Anderson guaranteed an Ivy title before I graduated. Frankly, I didn't think much about this either. I just wanted to get into a system where I could use my talents.

"The thing I like about the program at Brown is that there is a discipline to it. Coach Anderson sets up reasonable guidelines and he tells you in advance what the punishment will be if the guidelines aren't followed. One rule is that you have to report on time for the opening day of practice, or get in touch

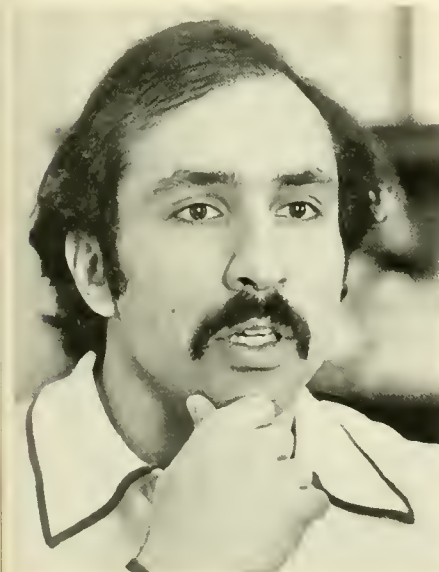


Prairie: "I like the discipline."



John Forasté (3)

Nelson: "We expected to win."



Jamiel: A leader on the sidelines.

with the staff and give an excuse for not being there. This fall we had a senior report back the afternoon of that opening day. He didn't let anyone know he was going to be late. And even though this player could have been a starter, he was automatically dropped for the season. This was tough on the kid involved. But he knew the rules. You have to have discipline if you want a winning program.

"And when you talk about the staff you have to keep in mind its organization and its ability to recruit. Also, there's a very close relationship between the assistant coaches and the players. If one of them wants you on the practice field, it's not, 'Hey, number 50, get over here.' It's all on a first-name basis. And if you have a problem, any one of these men will take you in his office, close the door, and spend as much time with you as you need, just the two of you talking things out. I think they all love what they're doing. I know I respect every one of them.

"I'm particularly high on Coach [Bill] Russo. He took a lot of average athletes and turned us into the best offensive line in the league. We were taught to block areas. This way a defensive team could do anything it wanted to and not bother us too much. For example, if the defensive man who is on my nose takes off to my left or right, the guard automatically will pick him up and I'll keep going straight ahead until I hit a linebacker. This is why all Dartmouth's stunting and blitzing didn't bother us. We were protecting areas and they never got through to [Paul] Michalko once.

"Our techniques in the offensive line are better than anyone else's in the league. We do things as a unit. There's no individualism out there. We do everything exactly the way Coach Russo wants it done. He'll tell us he doesn't want any heroes out there. This is what makes us good. It's what makes us cohesive. That's why we can lose a real fine guard like George Caraberis at mid-season, put in a less experienced player like Rich Riddle, and never notice the dropoff. We were all doing the same thing. It's the system."

Mike Prairie has majored in political science and sociology, but before he thinks of settling down he hopes to be able to play some pro football in the NFL.

## Nelson: Faith in the coaches

Co-Capt. **Scott Nelson**, linebacker, 6', 215 pounds, from Hackley School, Yonkers, New York, where he was captain of football two years and lacrosse one, and also lettered in basketball.

Anderson: "In addition to being a super linebacker, Scotty was an ideal captain, giving us a quiet sort of leadership in the locker room and leading by example on the field."

Nelson: "I played on some losing teams in high school and my assistant coach there, along with quite a few of my friends, advised me to go to Yale or Dartmouth instead of Brown, which also had been losing. But I was impressed with the positive attitude I found at Brown. Coach Russo was very positive, but without being unrealistic. He didn't promise an Ivy title, but he did say that we would start winning right away. Maybe all coaches talk that way to recruits. But the Brown coaches seemed sincere. I believed them.

"Another thing that impressed me about Brown was the New Curriculum. I didn't want to take languages — no matter where I went to school.

"But getting back to the point of believing what this staff says. I think this is one reason that Coach Anderson has been able to turn things around at Brown. Having faith in your coaches has a lot to do with how the players execute on the field. No one has any doubts when he goes out there. I know that for three years I've started each game knowing that what I've been told during the week is going to work on Saturday afternoon.

"Another thing is that when you are exposed to coaches who are as positive as our coaches, you also develop a positive attitude. I know this year our players went on the field *expecting* to win the game. My first year we felt *maybe* we can beat Harvard; *maybe* we can beat Dartmouth. This year we knew that if we played up to our potential we were *going* to beat everybody on the schedule.

"Next year's defense is going to be even stronger. The five-game JV program helped bring along some men and there were so many great athletes on this year's freshman team. The other thing is that during the past two years Coach Anderson has come up with a



system where he'll play two sets of linebackers, two offensive and defensive lines. I think this helps the younger players by keeping their interest up and developing their confidence. Under this system, I didn't play as much as I might have otherwise, but I have no doubt that this approach is better for the team, and that's what counts."

A political science major, Scott Nelson has applied to Brown for the master of arts in teaching program, looking ahead to a career as a teacher-coach at the high school level, preferably at a private school.

## Jamiel: Helping win the big one

**Fran Jamiel**, fullback, 6', 205 pounds, from Warren (R.I.) High, where he was All-State fullback and captained an undefeated team to a state championship, and also lettered in basketball, baseball, and wrestling.

Anderson: "Tut is a spirited athlete who had some big gains for us against Harvard and Columbia. He's a fine gung-ho-type leader on the sidelines and in the locker room."

Jamiel: "When I was a kid I played Pee Wee soccer Sunday afternoons on the field next to Marvel Gym and I'd look across the street, see Brown Stadium, and think that some day I'd like to play football there. So I was sort of conditioned to come to Brown when Coach [Len] Jardine recruited me. A cousin of mine was playing at Columbia and I visited there but didn't like the thought of living in New York City for four years. I also visited Princeton but came away with the impression that four years there would be four years of keeping up with the Joneses.

"Coach Anderson and his staff will analyze an opponent until they know precisely where to attack. Our game plans are more detailed than I would have ever thought possible. Of course, it's one thing to have a game plan and it's another thing to carry it out. Having the quality athletes we do enables us to achieve on the field what the coaches plan on the drawing boards. We had the perfect game plan to beat a very good Dartmouth team with an all-out passing attack. But if Paul Michalko wasn't a quality passer and if Bob Farnham wasn't an exceptional receiver, that game plan might have amounted to nothing.

"Having played sixty minutes a game in high school, I was frustrated with my football career at Brown until this fall. I played JV as a sophomore and was on the special team in 1975, mostly just in on kickoffs. I didn't feel a part of things. This year I finally got to play on a regular basis and it all came together when I led the team in rushing and helped win that big one at Harvard. I'll remember that victory until the day I die. In my book, we won the Ivy title at Harvard Stadium the last Saturday in October."

A sociology major, Fran Jamiel plans to enter law school next fall.

## Michalko: "He led our team"

**Paul Michalko**, quarterback, 6', 180 pounds, from Elmira Free Academy, Elmira, New York, where he set a season record for passing yardage, was honorable mention All-State, captained baseball, and was All-Metro in basketball.

Anderson: "He led our football team. He did the things we asked, running the option well, passing when we felt the pass was in order, and he won the Golden Helmet Award from the Boston press after his brilliant performance against Dartmouth."

Michalko: "There were a lot of factors that entered into my decision to come to Brown. I was impressed with the positive attitude of Coach [Andy] Talley, who recruited me, and was aware of how Coach Anderson had turned the program around 180 degrees at Middlebury. But there were still some other colleges I was looking into until I visited the Brown campus. I came here on Spring Weekend. That tipped the scales.

"A real big factor with me was the fact that at Brown I could set up my own curriculum. I had taken four years of French in high school and I didn't want to look up another vocabulary word the rest of my life. And I was impressed by the fact that Brown was small enough so that the top professors on the faculty would be teaching me, not just the graduate assistants like it is at some Ivy colleges. I've had Professor [James] Head, who had been involved with the Viking mission, and Professor [Lyman] Kirkpatrick, a former official with the CIA and a fascinating guy.

"As far as the football part of it



Michalko: "A better team next fall."



Miller: "The opposition knew him."



Pozniak: No cliques on team.

went, Coach Anderson told me that we'd win an Ivy title before I graduated. More important to me, because I was thinking short range, was when he said Brown would be competitive within the league immediately. That's all an athlete can really ask, to be on a team that's competitive.

"Our practices are incredible. There's never a wasted minute. It's not even a task to go to practice at Brown. If something goes wrong, the coaches don't snap at you. They'll crack a joke about it and then go over the play again. And there are a few needlers on the team, like Freddie Polacek, who keep everyone loose. I always thought football would be fun on Saturdays and drudgery during the week. I'd have to say that Brown football has been fun all the way.

"If I had to predict right now I'd say that Brown will have a better team next fall. Mark Whipple and Marty DeFrancesco could have started at quarterback on lots of other Ivy teams this year. They'll be back, and so will Mark Smith, who has been out of college for a year. And we're getting some great freshmen players. I don't know their names, but I know how they hit in practice. They hurt people. Brown football is going nowhere but up."

Paul Michalko majored in sociology and plans to go into personnel work with a large firm and "work my way up."

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## Miller: As big time as he wanted to go

**Bob Miller**, defensive tackle, 5'11", 225 pounds, from Susquehanna Valley High, Binghamton, New York, where he was two-time All-League and second team All-Central New York in football, won a sectional title in wrestling, was All-League second team in baseball.

Anderson: "Bob was the sort of player you heard very little about — but the opposition knew him. No flair, but he got the job done quietly and effectively."

Miller: "Although my high school football team was about the best in the state, I had no concerns about coming to a college that was rebuilding. Anyway, I selected my college on the basis of academics first and athletics second. The football program at Brown was about as big time as I wanted to go. The students I met on my campus visit were

a factor, too. I was left with the impression that Brown is a friendly place.

"No one told me if I came to Brown we would be Ivy champs some day. But the people I saw being recruited didn't appear to be people who were going to be losers. It's important to know what type of guys you're going to be playing with for the next four years. I was impressed with the type of person Coach Anderson was recruiting.

"It takes a good coach and a top staff to turn a program around when things had become as bad as they were at Brown. Our coaches know the game of football inside out. There's no aspect of the game they don't understand. During the game they can make any quick adjustments that are needed. When Harvard started to run from the single wing formation this fall, we were able to adjust almost immediately after the defensive coaches got us together on the sidelines.

"When I look at the personnel returning and the solid material on the freshman team, I have to be encouraged about the future of Brown football. Coach Anderson is one of the few men who uses two players at almost every position. Sure, everyone, especially the seniors, would like to play more. Then you realize that there's no way you're going to be as effective when you're tired and you also realize that the underclassmen replacing you are getting their experience in the games instead of on the practice field and that they are going to be better prepared to take over the following year. I think John Anderson has something real good going."

Bob Miller plans to go into physical therapy, possibly becoming an athletic trainer. He hopes to enter either Duke or Boston University in the fall to get his master's degree in this field.

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## Pozniak: Defense's quarterback

**Frank Pozniak**, safety, 5'11", 185 pounds, from Wilbur Lynch High, Amsterdam, New York, where he was co-captain in football and lettered in basketball and baseball.

Anderson: "Just as Paul Michalko was our quarterback on offense, Frank was the quarterback of the defensive backfield."

Pozniak: "The three high school teams I played on had a cumulative rec-

ord of 18-4-2 and my last year we won the Class A title for the first time in twenty years. The whole community was behind us. To be honest about it, I applied to Brown but I had some doubts about playing in what might remain a losing program.

"Then I visited the campus. Everybody was so positive it was unreal. But there was nothing phony about this positive approach. There was a meeting on the campus for the recruits the weekend I was there and I looked around the room and thought, 'My God, we have to be a winner with material like this.'

"Nothing in life is perfect. My football days at Brown certainly weren't. I got almost no playing time my junior year, even though I honestly felt I should be in there ahead of some of the men who were playing. I decided to pack it in at the end of the season but thought I'd talk with the coaches first. They told me that some changes were going to be made and that I'd be playing as a senior. I stuck around.

"I can't say enough for Coach Anderson and this year's staff. Each coach has his own personality traits but each one knows the system cold, is open to questions, and is easy to talk with. You have men like Coach [Dave] Ritchie, a real fireball. A guy who can get you going. Then you have cool coaches like Mr. [Mike] Goldberger. Down at Columbia this year when we came into the locker room at halftime trailing, 17-7, Goldie sat down and talked to us softly, told us we were the better club, and to go out there and get those points back.

"One reason I think we won the title this year is that we were a team. There were no cliques. A year ago the seniors felt it was *their* team. They were up on a pedestal, sort of split off from everybody else. This year was entirely different. When we went on the field we didn't think class, we thought team. We had good leadership from Mike Prairie, who was a vocal leader, and from Scotty Nelson, who was more the silent type. But it was more than that. We were getting leadership even from some sophomores, from guys like Neil Jacob. We were a unit with great coaching, great confidence, and better than average ability. And these qualities took us all the way."

Frank Pozniak is majoring in political science and will be taking his law boards this month. If law school doesn't pan out, he plans to go to graduate school in some other field.



## Polacek: "He kept the players loose"

**Fred Polacek**, tight end, 6'2", 210 pounds, from Evanston Township High, Skokie, Illinois, where he was captain and an All-League quarterback who once threw a pass eighty yards in the air, and was also captain in lacrosse.

Anderson: "Fred's strength was in blocking, but he also caught some key passes. He gave the team what every club needs, someone to keep the players loose."

Polacek: "My high school football team lost only one game in three years and I was recruited by most of the Big 10 schools before Brown's Joe Wirth paid me a visit. None of my friends told me not to go to Brown because none of them knew where Brown was. Later when I told them I was going to college in Rhode Island, some of them thought it was somewhere in the South Pacific."

"When I visited Brown I noticed that there were big differences from the Big 10. But they were positive differences. The atmosphere was more informal, people were more friendly, there was none of the feeling of pressure and uptightness. I'd be walking on the campus with a Brown coach, a varsity player would walk by, and the coach would call him by his first name. At some of the Big 10 schools I visited, the players complained that the coaches didn't even know who they were. I visited Harvard for a day after leaving Brown. It wasn't the same. It was a bigger school and I got the feeling they didn't care whether or not I came."

"Coach Wirth kept promising me an Ivy title if I came to Brown. I believed him. Then when I got here the freshman team was 2-3, and I watched the varsity almost blowing games to people like URI. I said to myself, 'Joe Wirth, you were snowing me.' Then after my first year on the varsity I knew this program was heading in the right direction."

"I've got to say that a major factor in my decision to come to Brown was the New Curriculum. You absolutely can't beat it. I didn't like the idea of being forced to take math and languages, which would have been the case anywhere else I might have gone. This curriculum at Brown with its complete choice of subjects and pass fail options is almost too good to be true."

"Playing football for Brown, for this



Polacek: "Coach Wirth promised a title."



Sherman: "Football at Brown has been fun."



Wallace: "A dynasty building at Brown."

staff, was a rewarding experience that couldn't have been matched anywhere else. Coach Russo prepares our line so thoroughly for each game that by the time you take the field you're completely confident that you can pick up and adjust to anything the defense pulls on you. When you play with confidence, you usually wind up with more 'W's' than 'L's'."

Majoring in political science, Fred Polacek plans to attend law school back in the Midwest next fall.

## Sherman: "Our last chance for a title"

**Mike Sherman**, defensive end, 6', 200 pounds, from Frederick (Md.) High, where he was captain and All-Tri State in basketball, captain and MVP in track, and third in the state in the Class B low hurdles.

Anderson: "A converted halfback, Mike came to play football. He had a key interception against Harvard and then put the hit on [Harvard quarterback Jim] Kubacki at the Crimson two to set up our second touchdown, a performance that won him the Golden Helmet Award from the Boston press. He was also outstanding in our big win over Dartmouth."

Sherman: "Right from the start, I really didn't want to come to Brown. My high school teams were an undisputed 6-34-3 and I didn't want any part of another losing program. Coach Ritchie visited my school and got me interested in Brown and then my high school coach, Adam Craven, who came to Brown as freshman coach this year, got on me about what a great place Brown is. My parents wanted me to go to an Ivy college so I decided to make a visit to Providence. No harm, I thought."

"The visit couldn't have been worse. Saturday night I ended up sleeping on a couch in a fraternity because I got locked out of the room I'd been assigned to. Then when I fell asleep some joker came along and poured beer on me. It was really a rather rotten weekend. But it's a funny thing. On the plane going back I thought to myself that if I could get enough money together this was the place I wanted to come to. The thing is, I liked the people I spoke with at Brown, liked the size of the place, and I had a gut feeling that it would be fun playing football for Coach

John Forstie (3)

Anderson and his staff.

"Coach Anderson told me we'd win the Ivy title before we graduated. This may have been a driving force for the seniors this year. Each year we improved a bit. But 1976 was our last chance. We didn't want to blow it.

"Playing football for Brown has been mostly fun, although there were a few tough experiences when I was being shifted from defensive back to end. But the atmosphere at practice is conducive to good football. There's very little yelling and screaming. Coach Anderson has things so well organized that he just walks around and sees that his plans are being carried out properly. The same is true in the locker room at halftime. The staff makes minor adjustments. But it's all done quietly. There's no great emotion. You could come into our locker room before a game and never know we were 6-1, 7-1, or whatever. Everybody would be just sitting there thinking. There was no pounding helmets or slapping backs. The most you'd hear would be players' spikes jingling on the floor as guys would shake a leg here and there.

"Of course, there was one exception to all this. The locker room at Columbia after we won the title was something else again. Maybe all the emotion showed up at one time."

An economics major, Mike Sherman is thinking of staying at Brown one more semester in the fall and perhaps helping out with the freshman team. Eventually, he'd like to go to Arizona and get into the banking business.

## Wallace: "More to life than football"

Mike Wallace, middle guard, 6', 220 pounds, from Madison (N.J.) High and then the Lawrenceville School, where he was captain and All-Conference in football, 21-1 in wrestling and won a National Prep School title, and played in the North-South game in lacrosse.

Anderson: "The middle guard position is one of the key spots of our defense. Mike played the position in the great tradition of Bill Kairit and Phil Bartlett."

Wallace: "Our Lawrenceville football team was Eastern Prep School champion. I also had an avid interest in wrestling and felt that I could compete

in both sports at an Ivy League college, especially at Brown where the New Curriculum gave me some academic flexibility. There was no way I wanted to take required courses. The fact that Brown only played nine games in football and that there was no spring practice also helped steer me to the Ivy League. I wouldn't want football to extend beyond nine games and I couldn't see spring practice in May and June, working out all summer to keep in shape, and then starting practice September 1. There's more to life than football. When we go to practice at Brown, we accomplish things. No wasted time. I like that.

"Football at Brown is going to get better and better. When I was a sophomore there was a big difference between the first line and the second line. The

sophomores didn't play that much. Now Coach Anderson is using two lines almost equal in ability, with the seniors having a slight edge in experience, and not much else. I think by playing two lines, the team pulled closer together. And when a regular gets hurt, his substitute has game experience and can step right in there without hurting the club.

"I think Brown's going to win the Ivy title again next year, and the year after that, and who knows beyond that. Coach Anderson has a dynasty going at a school where a few years ago they said it couldn't be done."

A history major, Mike Wallace plans to spend a year traveling before he settles down, either going cross-country or heading for Europe.

*John Anderson and a worried linebacker coach Dave Ritchie confer on the sidelines at Princeton.*



*John Foraste*



# Carrying the Mail

## Brown's "elitism"

Editor: So Tim Wise (*Carrying the Mail*, *BAM*, October) is a drop-out in his senior year. His letter to the *BAM* was immature and lacks good judgment. To even suggest withholding tuition payments is ridiculous.

During my visit to Brown last October, I discussed the strike situation with students, workers, and campus police. I observed a willingness on both sides to find a proper solution, but I also observed that the majority felt that due to the finances at Brown, there were some demands that Brown could not afford.

Furthermore, Tim, now that you have left Brown and are probably enjoying yourself at "Scarsdale" (where I once lived) or listening to "a nice stereo" or "skiing in New Hampshire," you might give more thought to the thousands of loyal Brown alumni who have given to the Brown Fund every year in order to help make it possible for you to be a student at Brown.

So pay up, Tim — send your check to the Brown Fund, P.O. Box 1893, so that others in the future can receive an excellent education. Maybe Brown failed to teach you the proper values in life — so start paying now, and some day in the future you'll write Brown and thank them for what they did for you.

KILGORE MACFARLANE, JR '23  
*Scottsdale, Ariz.*

Editor: Tim is not wise.

PARVIN RIDDLE '51  
*Annapolis, Md.*

## "Moral outrage"

Editor: The acquittal of eleven Brown students charged with civil disobedience (*Under the Elms*, *BAM*, November) is a moral outrage. It perpetuates the malaise that has been poisoning our justice system. The rules and laws that govern our society have been distorted, twisted, and warped to obscure the crime itself, ignore the victims' rights, and make folk heroes out of the defendants. The scene is familiar to us all; what is disheartening is that this ruthless mockery

*Letters to the editor are welcome. They should be on subjects of interest to readers of this magazine with emphasis on an exchange of views and discussion of ideas. All points of view are welcome, but for reasons of space, variety, and timeliness, the staff may not publish all letters it receives and may use excerpts from others.*

of our justice system has permeated that purported bastion of truth and reason, the university.

This acquittal is no victimless crime: its victims are the vast majority of law-abiding Brown students who recognize that an "act of conscience" or one of a "political" nature does not absolve the responsibility of accepting the consequences of such an act. The concept of "abnormal circumstances" was manipulated in the same Machiavellian manner as has been the tactic of "temporary insanity" in our courts.

Has the University so committed itself to championing the welfare of a few extremist special-interest groups that it has abandoned all concern for the majority (albeit generally silent) portion of the student body? What sort of perverted concept of justice has been allowed to fester within these halls?

Many Brown students are disgusted at this sickening display of irresponsibility and immaturity on the part of the defendants and a lack of courage and conviction to enforce the law on the part of the UCSA. This grotesque game of charades has gone too far. The silence thrust upon many students by a blatantly biased media system must be broken, for it spews forth the rhetoric of but a small minority. Let this not necessarily be heard as a conservative opinion, but rather as a voice of normalcy and reason.

DOUGLAS ELOW '77  
KENNETH FINDER '76  
ROBERT GOLOMB '78  
NATHANIEL D. CHAPMAN '79  
MARK A. DRUY '77  
MICHAEL LEE OLSEN '78  
RAYMOND C. WILSON '78  
JAMES BRACEY '78  
DAVID J. LANTAGNE '77  
MARK FILIPOWSKI '78  
WILLIAM McQUADE '78  
*Campus*

## Doubletalk

Editor: It is always disheartening, though no longer surprising, when a center of higher learning uses the doubletalk of big business everywhere when confronted with working people standing up for themselves ("Maintenance and dining workers' . . ." October). Non-academic University employees, except where they have unionized, are notoriously underpaid. When they do organize to gain a real voice in decisions affecting them, it is "explained" that meeting their demands would "disrupt the entire wage structure" envisioned by the University. No doubt. The real message is an old and familiar one to workers: take what you get and don't get uppity.

If Brown University cannot find a way to afford to pay all its workers enough to live decently in the community despite inflation and to be rewarded at least modestly for merit and length of service (which 5 percent raises at the salary level in question cannot do), then it cannot function humanely and ought not to pretend otherwise.

FRANCES RIGBERG WAGNER '66  
*Princeton, N.J.*

## The Ivy title

Editor:

### BIG MOMENT FOR BROWN

Far away in Providence town  
Miles from the Big 8 or 10  
Is a college of some renown  
That few can remember when  
E'er before won a football crown —  
But the season of '76  
Will in Ivy League annals go down  
As the year we got in our licks  
So let's hear it for dear old Brown  
Tho' the title we share with Eli Blue  
In the regular season we whipped them  
too!

BILL BOTTOMLEY '44  
*Kansas City, Mo.*

## Sock and Buskin

Editor: My especial gratitude for the history of Sock and Buskin (*BAM*, October).

Dare I trust the following to hold some points of interest for you? Hopefully, it will add a bit of lustre to Ben Brown's original concern for theatre, as well as an appreciation of speech training at Brown.

In 1922 Ben was enthusiastic about initiating a course emulating the famous "47 Workshop" which was gaining prestige on campuses. Rufus Clinton Fuller '19, eager to help Ben present the idea at Brown, dramatized Robert Louis Stevenson's short story, *The Sire de Malétreit's Door*, in demonstration of the proposed course — for production at the Union [now Faunce House].

Lydia Shaw King, dean of Pembroke, deploring the voice and diction of Pembroke of the period, engaged (at her own expense, we heard) Mrs. Harry Barker to promote a more acceptable speech. Since Sally also directed Komian plays (I acted in many: Barrie's *Alice-Sit-By-The-Fire*, Shaw's *Pygmalion*, Tarkington's *M. Beaucaire*, etc.), she suggested me for the part of Blanche. Ben Brown gave hearty approval. C. Brayton Eddy '21 played the Sire, Rufus played Dennis — both were former Sock and Buskin actors.

The logo was drawn by the current captain, Jacques Lord '79.

The drama was presented with style "on the Hill" and joyfully acclaimed by town and gown. Addendum: the female part *was female*! It had been stressed that since this was a "first", Blanche had to be fully qualified. 1922 (May) was the year of the actual historical breakthrough for Pembroke. (There must be photographs, etc. in the archives).

Although it was not a Sock and Buskin production, per se, Rufus was granted all the trimmings — among them the wholehearted support of Professor Thomas Crosby, Jr. We spent many memorable hours in rehearsal — topped off with chicken sandwiches and milk from the "diner" parked alongside the old Post Office.

Later Brayton and I were married; often we recalled words Tom Crosby punched — particularly "bin" for "been." He abhorred "bean." Brayton was a noted lecturer on insects, nationwide; while I, during the fifties and sixties, became free to follow academic interests at British universities. I found myself very comfortable in speech. Brown's Tom Crosby and Sally Barker, benefactors *sine qua non*. The King's English and our native tongue were pronounced "sincerely, correctly, and without affectation."

EMILIA ROBISON EDDY '23  
Troy, N.Y.

Editor: Your story on the history of Sock and Buskin (the name of this theater group always reminds me of a garbled title for an X-rated film) includes Professor Barnhill's recall of Richard Foreman '59 and Foreman's disappointment at "our traditional point of view. In a way we had to play it safe then. We didn't have strong administrative support and so we fudged. This, of course, is wrong." Professor Barnhill concludes with the sorrowful admission that "we let (Foreman) down twenty years ago."

These comments stir more memories than I thought existed. In those ancient days of the fifties, Brown's mission seemed to be to train students for careers in government intelligence, IBM, or the brokerage business. Precisely three black students showed up in each freshman class (not more or less — three in a class of 600); groups received preference over individuals for dormitory room assignments; and no degree could be conferred on any male student who had not demonstrated proficiency in *swimming*. The minds might drown, but the body swam, dammit.

But another kind of spirit burned, however low. As I recall it, Richard Foreman tipped his hat to tradition with his memorable performance as Willy Loman in *Death of a Salesman*, but also offered his own play, *Monny on a Bicycle*, in a performance on the second floor of Faunce House attended by a bewildered but absorbed group of at least twelve students and faculty. And though many tenured professors celebrated medioc-

rity, there were teachers like Herman Chase and Hyatt Waggoner, who taught at least one undergraduate how to think about biology, how to learn about T.S. Eliot. And when Stevenson lost — again — in 1956, all the Democrats on campus gathered in a corner of a room with Henry and Jackie Kucera and mourned over sherry.

I guess Brown let all of us down a little, which may explain why some of us resist the annual calls to return to the Hill, or at least to send our checks. I was back once, in '73, for my fifteenth reunion, and shook hands with Professor Chase, enjoyed the hospitality of the Kuceras, and wandered around the campus with nostalgia dense as ivy. But when I saw a long-forgotten classmate, greyer by fifteen years but still wearing a rep tie, broken white sneakers, and carrying a six-pack of beer that seemed part of his arm, I retreated to Faunce House, to look for an old friend like Richard Foreman. I should have known better than to look for him in that theater. Sock and Buskin alumni were taking enormous risks by playing *Blithe Spirit* (Noel Coward's daring experimental play) to a packed house of enthusiastic alumni.

MARTIN E. PLAUT, M.D. '58  
Buffalo, N.Y.

Editor: As a widow of Brown, I receive the BAM, and got a tremendous "bang" out of the October issue, for it shows my father in a sketch on page 18. The picture's caption says that it does not know the identity of a man in the picture. I must identify him, as I have seen the picture [below]. The man next to Mr. Marston '08 is Robert T. Burbank '08 [third from left]. My father dearly loved acting, and "Sock and Buskin". As a child, I heard about it so many times.

I have Brown men in my past and am proud of it, so will enclose the list here: both of my grandfathers graduated from Brown: Dr. Clarence M. Godding (maternal), Robert

W. Burbank (paternal); Robert T. Burbank (father), and Ralph G. Schaubhut '34 (husband).

MARGARET B. SCHAUBHUT  
Upper Montclair, N.J.

## Frisbee

Editor: An awful sense of melancholy overcame me as I read in the October BAM of the denegation of the gentle act of Frisbee into raucous display on the College Green.

A pursuit of gentlemen and gentlewomen (in the Cardinal Newman sense), this graceful pastime pleased the eye and refreshed the spirit. Demanding only a modicum of skill, it provided kindred souls with the opportunity to create and witness three-dimensional beauty in motion — and occasionally to exercise a muscle or two.

It is disheartening to learn that the Frisbee ideal, as so many other ephemeral things of value, has fallen prey to organized competition.

GERALD A. SIESFELD (Parent)  
Pelham Manor, N.Y.

Editor: With its October article on the Brown Frisbee Team, the BAM became the second Brown publication to note our existence. (The BDH was first.) For the record, allow me to clarify a few fine points.

The team was organized by Julie Lancaster '77 and me. Julie is an alumna of Columbia High School in Maplewood, New Jersey, the birthplace of Ultimate Frisbee. After a number of weeks, Ron Kaufman '78 joined the team. A tireless enthusiast of the game, Ron immediately began sharing the time-consuming responsibilities of captain/manager with me and soon undertook them completely. At the end of its first year, the team awarded Ron a gold Frisbee in appreciation of his efforts.



Broomhead, Marston, and Burbank in Charley's Aunt (see letter).



Our so-called traditional Frisbee rival, the Harvard team, had not yet been organized when the Brown team was founded. With their establishment, the first Ivy League Ultimate Frisbee Championship became possible.

The *BAM* should also be advised that the names Frisbee and Ultimate Frisbee as well as the rules of the game are registered and or copyrighted.

Thank you for introducing us to the alumni. We look forward to appearing in your Scoreboard department.

ALAN WINSON '75  
Providence

*The Brown Weekly Bulletin took note of the Frisbee team in an April issue. — Editor*

## The Van Nostrand theory of writing

Editor: As one who has been writing for a living all the years since graduation from Brown in 1941 — excluding three devoted to Air Corps service, but not several spent in service on *Stars and Stripes* in Europe — it was a surprise and a delight to come upon A.D. Van Nostrand's "Contract Theory of Writing" (*BAM*, October). It is as nice a definition of what I have at least tried to do since Dr. Kapstein turned me loose in the big, fascinating world of commercial journalism all those years ago.

I wonder, however, if the statement that writing "is a process . . . not a skill" can be supported — or was even thoroughly thought through.

I would rather compare writing to bricklaying. Anyone can pile one brick on another, or one next to the one before it. Only a skilled mason can accomplish this relation of one brick next to another in such a manner that the relationship will be lasting and, perhaps, meaningful. Only an artist, who has mastered the basics of masonry, can achieve an inspired assembly of bricks and mortar. He has combined skill with genius.

Most successful writers attained the master mason level early on. Most of us have only dreamed of going that one step farther with our well-worn hod. To deny us the achievement of a skill is not only cruel, it is totally misleading as an axiom for embryo writers. There are few geniuses.

WIN FANNING '41  
Pittsburgh, Pa.

*The writer is TV-radio columnist for the Pittsburgh Post-Gazette. — Editor*

Editor: Well, you've done it again. I thought the piece about writing in the just-received issue of the *BAM* was one of the best of a long series of good articles. It not only speaks well of Brown University, but it

also provides some information that *people can use*. I certainly found it useful, both from the standpoint of a teacher of writing courses, and as the author of a forthcoming textbook on "Newsgathering," which will of course include material on writing. Please pass along to the writer my admiration for a well-done and thoughtful story.

KEN METZLER  
Eugene, Oreg.

*The writer is a journalism professor at the University of Oregon and former editor of the university's alumni magazine, Old Oregon. — Editor*

Editor: I congratulate you upon the *Alumni Monthly*. It is a first-class magazine — full of relevant interest.

The article on Professor Van Nostrand fascinated me. I well remember his appointment and my early awareness that we had an "original" on our hands. He and another young man set off on a project and did brilliantly. I am afraid I suggested ultimately that it was getting further from the University than would long be desirable. His present project seems to me just the kind of imaginative teaching that gives a college life and sparkle. That he will succeed I have no doubt. Whether others can catch his inner idea and personal method is a different question. It is no matter: that he has found a way out of the morass is enough.

The Sock and Buskin piece was excellent. I knew Crosby, Brown, and Van de Water well and they deserve a kind word for wonderful work.

A. D. Van Nostrand: An "original."



And to salute an alumnus-teacher [John Mars] is wonderful.  
Congratulations.

HENRY M. WRISTON  
New York, N.Y.

Editor: Congratulations on your October '76 issue — excellent

I find the Van Nostrand piece particularly interesting to [high school] seniors I'm trying to recruit. Can you spare me six copies?

GEORGE R. DECKER '23  
Stuart, Fla.

Editor: Re: article — "Elite Illiteracy." One is tempted, while reading an article on literacy, to discover whether the article does indeed exemplify clarity.

Professor Van Nostrand is quoted (page 13) "to form a coherent paragraph that completes a process of thought." May I suggest that the word "process" indicates motion (step by step) which contradicts the word "thought" (p. p. of "to think"). Would "process of thinking" be clearer?

On page 14, paragraph 1 — "Purely because of poor writing." Is this use an interesting colloquialism from south of the Mason and Dixon line? Does it mean "solely"?

According to another quotation (page 13), "Writing is thinking." If this is correct, why is anyone surprised (top page 15) "that the more certainty a writer has about where he is going in a longer ("long") statement, the fewer sentence faults he commits." (Since *long-er* is comparative form, this is slightly confusing.)

(Page 15 — middle paragraph) — "language" — wow!

(Page 15 — last paragraph) We used to study spelling and other lists by *writing them down*. Even the multiplication tables were studied and learned in the third grade by repeated writing. As I understand, any writer re-writes for brevity and clarity.

Page 16 — second paragraph — "how well the student succeeds in creating the impression he knows a lot." How sad and how true this statement is and how indicative of the Madison Avenue art of clever packaging.

Page 16 — sixth paragraph. "Controversial, but definitely successful" — "coherent sentences" — oh! Come now!

Next-to-last paragraph — "At the most prudential level," does this mean — simple or elemental or pragmatic?? primary or fundamental?? I would assume the connotation of "prudence" to mean wisdom or cleverness, not really an alternative to "sophisticated."

I assume the last two words quoted ["more better" — page 17] are "a funny"!

CAROLYN CONVERSE COOPER '64  
Westport, Mass.

# The Classes

written by Jay Barry

**25** Dr. Carlton W. Robarge of Malone, N.Y., called "the dean of North Country dentists," has retired. A 1926 graduate of the Harvard Dental School, he returned to Malone that same year and established a practice there. In 1970, Dr. Robarge was awarded membership in the Senior Society of Harvard School of Dental Medicine, in recognition of his many years of service to the public welfare. He and his wife, Marion, live at 7 Lawrence Ave., Malone.

**26** Dr. Russell S. Bray has moved his office from Providence to Bristol, R.I.

Abner I. Gilbert retired from business in February 1975, and he and his wife moved to 6690 Michaeljohn Dr., La Jolla, Calif. 92037.

**27** Edythe Pine Aldrich's daughter, Betsy Garland, of Warwick, R.I., has been selected as Rhode Island's outstanding young woman of the year. Betsy is executive director of Volunteers in Action.

**29** Ella Faulds Casey retired in June as chairman of the mathematics department at the Wheatland Chili High School, Scottsville, N.Y., after forty-seven years in the teaching profession.

We would like to update the obituary on Bill Peters, published in the March BAM, in which it was said that survivors were unknown. Bill is survived by his wife, Evelyn Drew Peters, Off Central Ave., East Falmouth, Mass. 02541; and five children: Henry, Helen Peters Guy, Sally Peters Moore, Jane Peters Hinckley, and W. W. Peters, Jr.

**30** Veronica Hurley's grandson, Bernard Thomas Hurley, will graduate this year from the University of Wisconsin as an industrial arts teacher. His father is a physical education teacher in Wheaton, Ill. This makes three generations of Hurleys in the teaching profession, with Veronica doing volunteer work at the Meeting Street School, Providence.

Harry W. Nelson is the author of *Wolf Stone, Wolf Stone*, a book of poetry published by The Blueleaf Editions, New London, Conn. Harry taught for thirty years at Fitch High School in Groton, Conn. As director of dramatics there, he wrote, produced, and published a number of dramatic choric odes as graduation pieces. Innovator of and national spokesman for the choric ode, he was commissioned by the American Education Theater to write "Choric Drama" for the special number, "Dramatics in the Secondary Schools," of the *Bulletin of the National Association of School Principals*. His book of "juvenilia" is included in the American Literature Collection of the Beinecke Rare Book and Manuscript Library at Yale. Harry is a founder and first president of The Indian and Colonial Research Center and Eva Butler Library at Old Mystic.

**31** Howard Angell has retired after forty-three years as an analytical and development chemist at the Providence plant of Uniroyal, Inc. He and his wife, Doris, live in Cranston, R.I., but spend the winter in Sarasota, Fla.

James B. Brown of Lincoln, R.I., secretary-treasurer of the Puritan Life Insurance Co., has retired after completing forty-six years with the Providence-based firm.

Bill Feiten flew 3,500 miles last June to take part in his 45th reunion, thereby earning the prize for the class member traveling the greatest distance. But the long trip was definitely worth it. At Bob Eddy's barbecue on Sunday, Bill met Anne Bowen, the widow of Dick Bowen, and they fell to talking. They discovered that they had many things in common besides Brown — among them the fact that each had lost a spouse to cancer (Bill's wife, Charlie, died a year ago). You may already have guessed the happy ending: Bill and Anne were married Sept. 11 at the Central Congregational Church in Providence. They're now living in Los Altos, Calif.

Wesley M. Noble, Belmont, Calif., is a senior industrial hygienist with Equitable Environmental Health, Inc., Berkeley.

**33** Vivienne Cote is vice-president of the Gamma chapter of Alpha Delta Kappa of Rhode Island, an honorary society of women educators.

After twenty-three years of living in New Hampshire, Mary Manley Eaton and her husband, Ken, have sold their property and moved to a new condominium in Wickford, R.I.

Jean Bauer Glantz was inducted into the Brown Athletic Hall of Fame Nov. 5, the first woman athlete so honored. A group of classmates gathered to honor Jean, who is honorary president of the class.

Edward H. Quillan of the E. L. Watson Agency, Inc., is the new president of the Providence Association of Independent Insurance Agents, succeeding Richard A. Hurley, Jr. '32.

**36** At the 40th reunion last June, the following officers were elected for the women's class: president, Beatrice C. Minkins; vice-president, Naomi Richman Brodsky; secretary, Marion Hall Goff; treasurer, Louise O'Brien Owens; class agent, Eleanor M. Casey.

Attendance at the reunion was good, with about forty on hand. In addition to the Rhode Island residents, those in attendance included: Pauline Mellor Berger, Bal Harbour, Fla.; Evelyn Smith Black, Oklahoma City; Alice Van Hoesen Booth, Highland, Md.; Theodora Gleason Bushkowsky, Denver; Eleanor Casey, Silver Spring, Md.; Marjorie Denzer Flesch, Scarsdale, N.Y.; Clara Deham Millett, Whittier, Calif.; Alberta Holdsworth Reynolds, Arlington, Va.; Jane Herr Towle, Bethesda, Md.

**38** John Montgomery is still employed by The Travelers Insurance Companies in Hartford, Conn. He has been associated with the firm since graduation, except for three years of duty in the Navy during World War II. In the July/August issue of this magazine, we incorrectly reported that John had moved to Washington, D.C.

**41** A. S. Lehmann (Ph.D.) has retired after thirty-one years with Shell Development Co. and Shell Oil. "Rosalie and I are retiring to California, in northern San Diego County, where we have an avocado ranch and where we are in the process of building a home." His last position with Shell Development was as general manager of research organization and facilities.

**42** Plans are well underway for a gala joint reunion of the class next June. Although the program still is in skeleton form, the four-day weekend will start with a social hour Friday afternoon and conclude with the traditional Commencement March Monday morning. On Saturday, the women will attend a luncheon at the University Club while the men golf at Wannamoisett. Later, there will be a joint dinner and then attendance at the Pops Concert. Classmates feel that they have a "first" lined up for Sunday, a boat trip down Narragansett Bay with a Brownbrokers show being staged during the cruise. Saves the dates: June 3 to 5.

William J. Roberts has joined the Chicago office of Bacon, Whipple & Co. as a limited partner. He had been with Kidder, Peabody & Co., Inc., since 1970, serving as vice-president of their mid-American investment management department.

Myrtle Turner Scribner has been promoted to assistant librarian at the Athol (Mass.) Public Library. She recently received the "Torchlighter Award" for her "quiet, unassuming service to this community in promoting a love for books and an interest in reading." She and her husband, John, have two children and live on High Street in Athol.

**43** Hayden L. Hankins is manager of Dunhill of Warwick, Inc., a subsidiary of the Dunhill national personnel service. Hayden has been in the personnel field for over twenty years, including earlier associations with Ford Motor Co. and Texas Instruments.

Walter A. Mengel has been elected president of TEK Bearing Co. in Stratford, Conn. He and his wife, Gladys Hebdon Mengel '38, reside in Easton, Conn. Their son, Walter, is a junior at Brown.

John T. Toher has been appointed director of real estate and construction for ITT Continental Baking Co., Fairfield, Conn.

**44** Marion S. Kellogg (Sc.M), vice-president for corporate consulting services at General Electric, has been elected a director of The City National Bank of Connecticut, Bridgeport.



**45** Dr. Betty Michelson is director of the epidemiology division of the Institute for Aerobics Research, Dallas, Texas.

Beverly Moss Spatt, chairman of the Landmarks Preservation Commission of the City of New York, received her Ph.D. in June from New York University's department of public administration. She has a master's in urban planning from NYU's Graduate School of Public Administration.

**47** Irene Margolis Backalenick is a reporter for the *Trumbull Times* in Connecticut and is a stringer for the *New York Times*. Her free-lance articles have appeared in the *Times*, the *Christian Science Monitor*, and many other publications. She has four children: Paul '72, Lynn, Lisa, and Kim. Her husband, Bill, is chairman of the board of Comart/Aniforms, New York City. Irene is vice-president of the National Organization for Women, Southwestern Connecticut chapter, and vice-president of the Connecticut Press Women.

Richard H. Bube taught a course in "Science and Christian Faith" last summer at Regent College, University of British Columbia, Vancouver, B.C. He's a professor of materials science and electrical engineering at Stanford University.

Rena Benson Burstein has been employed since 1969 as a counseling psychologist at B'nai B'rith Career and Counseling Services in Philadelphia. During the current year she is serving as recording secretary for the Personnel and Guidance Association of Greater Philadelphia. Active in the Philadelphia branch of the American Association of University Women, Rena currently is chairman of its Committee on Women. She writes that two daughters are married and living in California and that a third daughter is a student at Penn., where Rena's husband is professor of physics.

Alexander Hamilton is executive vice-president of the Mount Washington Cog Railway in New Hampshire.

**48** John A. Folco, Providence, has been named executive vice-president of Weingeroff Enterprises, Inc., Providence manufacturer of costume jewelry and novelties.

Gerald M. Simons is an editor with Time-Life Books, located in Alexandria, Va.

Dr. Howard S. Young (Ph.D.) has been named director of the physical and analytical chemistry research division of Tennessee Eastman Co., Kingsport, Tenn. He and Anne are the parents of four daughters and three sons and live at 1909 E. Sevier Ave., Kingsport.

**49** David N. Barus, assistant to the president at Stevens Institute of Technology, has been named secretary of the Institute's board of trustees. A former Rhodes Scholar and an attorney experienced in both corporate law and education management, Dr. Barus has held key government positions in educational affairs at the federal, state, and local levels. Immediately before joining the staff of President Kenneth C. Rogers at Stevens in December 1973, Dr. Barus served as acting director of development for the project to establish the Hudson

County (N.J.) Community College Commission, in which Stevens Institute and many other colleges participated. Dave's father was the late Maxwell Barus '10, who served as an alumni trustee, and his grandfather was Dr. Carl Barus, for many years Hazard Professor of Physics and dean of graduate studies at Brown and one of the men for whom the Barus & Holley building on campus is named. Dave's brother is Carl Barus '41, professor of engineering at Swarthmore College.

Conrad Brown has had an interesting life in the publishing business. After graduating from Brown, he worked on a daily newspaper, later became editor-in-chief of *Craft Horizons*, and then editor of the "How America Lives" column in the *Ladies Home Journal*. From there, he became associate editor at *House Beautiful*. Conrad is the author of *Skating For Beginners*, an instructional book for children. In addition, he has designed and directed craft how-to films. He and his wife, Meg, live in Cortlandt, N.Y., from where he does his freelance work.

H. Calvin Coolidge has been named president of David L. Keith & Co., financial consultants, in Glen Ellyn, Ill.

Paul Flick is vice-principal at Martinsburg High School, Martinsburg, W. Va. He had taught and coached football there for several years before becoming an administrator.

Suzanne Dean Franke is an administrative secretary at General Electric in Fairfield, Conn.

**50** George A. Eckert, Jr., a resident of Los Angeles and Honolulu, recently served as touring stage manager for the Broadway play, *The Belle of Amherst*, starring Julie Harris. George made his Broadway debut at the St. James Theater in 1955 at a matinee performance of *The Pajama Game*. He also did lengthy tours with *Damn Yankees* and *West Side Story*, culminating recently with a two-year, world-wide assignment with *Clarice Darrow*, starring Henry Fonda.

Berton S. McCarroll, formerly manager of administration of the Facet industrial division in Tulsa, has been named general manager of Facet's fuel devices division in Detroit.

Floyd Ratliff (Ph.D.), professor of biophysics and physiological psychology at The Rockefeller University, New York City, has received the 1976 Edgar D. Tillyer Award from The Optical Society of America. The Tillyer Award is presented biennially to a person who has performed distinguished work in the field of vision. The award to Dr. Ratliff at the meeting of the society in Tucson on Oct. 20 cited his contributions to the study of neural interaction in the retina and the role it plays in the processing of visual information.

Bill Reekin's son, Jim, has been accepted for 1977 admission to Brown's medical program. Jim was graduated Phi Beta Kappa from Williams College in June. "Another son, Andrew, is a junior at Brown," Bill writes, "and my daughter, Diana, is a high school sophomore." Bill is an executive with Bond Furniture, Inc., Warwick, R.I. His wife is Amelia Stern Reekin (see '53).

James E. Rogers has been promoted to vice-president and general manager of the Kerite Co., Seymour, Conn. The firm man-

ufactures insulated cable and wire for railroad, utility, and industrial firms.

William F. Smith has been elected to the board of directors of the Providence Washington Insurance Co., where he has been vice-president of claims since 1974. He and his wife, Alta, and their four children live in Jamestown, R.I.

Robert F. Trifari has been named operations vice-president of Trifari, Krussman & Fishel, East Providence, R.I., jewelers. He is also assistant secretary and a member of the board of directors of the firm.

**51** Ronald J. Burns has been elected executive vice-president of investments for the Home Insurance Co., Boston.

Henry R. Hahn is a vice-president of Jules G. Horton Lighting Design, Inc., New York City.

Parker D. Handy has been appointed marketing director of the City National Bank of Connecticut in Bridgeport. He studied at both Oxford University in England and at Harvard prior to joining City National Bank in 1975.

George L. Johnston has been appointed a vice-president of Industrial National Bank, Providence, where he is responsible for fixed income investments for the bank's trust and investment division. He came to the bank last February from Reynolds Securities, Inc., Boston, where he was sales coordinator in the firm's institutional department for three years.

Robert S. Murray is director of planning at Union-Truesdale Hospital, Fall River, Mass.

Pierre Papazian received an M.A. last June from the Graduate Institute of International Studies of Fairleigh Dickinson University. He's a resident of Bergenfield, N.J.

**52** Stephen C. Espo and his wife, Ruth Anne Sidel Espo, live at 51 Rockport Rd., Weston, Mass. Steve is vice-president in charge of the corporate information systems and divisions of Stop & Shop Companies.

Louis E. Fischer, president and chief executive officer of General Development Corp., recently became president-elect of the Florida Chamber of Commerce. Involved in the housing and development industry for nearly twenty years, he joined General Development in 1974.

Frederick B. Gifford is serving as president of the Rhode Island chapter of Chartered Property and Casualty Underwriters.

David L. Good is a partner in a new law firm, Santarelli, Sandground & Good, with offices in Washington, D.C.

Robert D. Harrington is manager for maintenance practices at the Bethlehem Steel Corp. offices in Bethlehem, Pa.

James B. Houston, Jr., has been named branch manager of the Akron, Ohio, office of Pitney-Bowes, a firm he has been with since 1964. Previously, he had been branch manager in Portland, Maine. Jim and his wife and children live at 5981 Bradford Way, Hudson, Ohio.

Benedict M. Kohl has been named New Jersey president of the American Jewish Committee. He is a former chairman of the group's Metropolitan New Jersey Chapter



and is a member of its national executive board. He is a partner in the law firm of Lowenstein, Sandler, Brochin, Kohl, and Fisher in Newark.

Robert A. MacDonald is president of RAM International Corp., New Milford, Conn.

Christopher C. Pmkham is a sales representative with the National Fiber Supply Co., Chicago.

**53** Richard V. Goodwin has been elected vice-president of American International Marine Agency of New York, Inc.

Robert McKenna, of Newport, R.I., and his wife, Mary Jean Kelly McKenna, report that they have two children in college this year, Kelly at Salve Regina College in Newport, and Margaret at Clark University in Worcester, Mass.

Arthur F. O'Day is vice-president/real estate for Associated Dry Goods Corp., New York City. He's also been named president of Adcor Realty Corp., Associated's wholly owned real estate subsidiary.

Amelia Stern Revkin's son, Jim, has been accepted for September 1977 admission to the Brown medical program. He was graduated Phi Beta Kappa from Williams College in June. Her son, Andrew, is a junior at Brown, and Diana is a high school sophomore. Amelia (Meegie) earned master's degrees in political science ('69) and counselor education ('73) at URI and is a guidance counselor at East Greenwich High School in Rhode Island.

Francis X. Russo is a professor of education at the University of Rhode Island.

Robert E. Sweeney has been named 1976 Realtor of the Year by the Greater Providence Board of Realtors. Bob is the deputy speaker of the Rhode Island House of Representatives. He lives in North Providence with his wife, Maureen, and their ten children.

William A. Vitiello is assistant plant engineer for Turex, Inc., Woonsocket, R.I.

Gloria Rosenthirsch Wallick reports that she is back in school again, getting her master's in urban affairs and policy analysis at the New School, New York City.

**54** John B. Lightfoot, Jr., for the past two years executive editor of the general merchandising edition of *Chain Store Age*, has been named editor of the New York publication. He joined Lebharr-Friedman, parent firm of *Chain Store Age*, in 1972 as director of retail promotions.

Richard J. Sharpsten is mill superintendent at Massena Operations of Aluminum Company of America. He and his wife, Doris, are the parents of three sons and two daughters and live at 36 Grove St., Massena.

Robert B. Tucker is vice-president of Acme Neville Co., Fall River. For the past five years he has served as town moderator in Lincoln, R.I.

**55** Warren F. Ilchman resigned last August as dean of the liberal arts college and graduate school at Boston University in the aftermath of last spring's faculty opposition to President John Silber. Warren was among ten of the university's fifteen deans who were overruled when the trustees voted to retain President Silber.

Warren has continued as professor of economics at BU.

Jane Baltzell Kopp is associate dean of the graduate school at the University of New Mexico. She's also a scholar of medieval and modern literature, a teacher, creative writer, publisher, singer, carpenter, farmer, and mother. "I was born under the astrological sign of Pisces," she writes. "The symbol for that sign is two fish: connected but going in opposite directions. I like variety and mobility." Jane and her husband, Karl Kopp, who is a poet and teacher of creative writing at the University of Albuquerque, have plans to begin a new publication of Southwestern literature shortly.

Carolyn Sylvestre Martin has been teaching courses in life drawing, silk screen, and print-making at the Coral Gables Youth Center, Miami, Fla.

**56** David J. Revis, Bexley, Ohio, has been named general manager at Ketchum Distributors, Inc., Columbus, Ohio. He had been vice-president of marketing for Management Horizons Data Systems, Inc.

William S. Romano is assistant vice-president and manager of systems and programming for Downtown Bank Shares Corp., Roanoke, Va.

James R. Treva has been appointed executive director of the department of reader services at the Library of Congress. He first joined the Library of Congress in 1962 as a member of the National Referral Center, later becoming assistant chief of information services in the science and technology division.

**57** Dr. Robert H. Ackerman is assistant professor of radiology at Harvard Medical School. He's also a neurologist and neuroradiologist at the Massachusetts General Hospital.

Barbara Halpern Altman has been appointed executive director of the Beacon Foundation for the Mentally Retarded in Tucson, Ariz.

Rosemary F. Carroll is associate professor

of history at Coe College, Cedar Rapids, Iowa. She was on sabbatical during the spring semester and did research on nineteenth-century women reformers, working in the Sophia Smith Collection at Smith College, and also at Radcliffe. During the 1975-76 academic year, Rosemary was president of the Southern Association of Women Historians of the Southern Historical Association.

George B. Delaney writes that he is a New York-based TWA captain, flying Boeing 727s. He was graduated from Suffolk University Law School in June, receiving his J.D. degree after four years of attending evening law school classes.

Peter H. Fake is an account executive with Prudential in Wayne, N.J., and is living at 722 Ridge Rd., Kinnelon, N.J. 07405.

Dick Godfrey has moved to Los Angeles, where he is a vice-president of Western Asset Management Co. Dick and his wife report the recent birth of a daughter, Susan.

Dorothy Creus Herzberg was graduated from law school in June, took the California bar exam in July, and is working in a San Francisco law office. She has three children, Samuel, 12, Laura, 10, and Daniel, 8.

Dr. John Kelley has joined Dr. C. B. Casals in the practice of family medicine in Saratoga Springs, N.Y. He earned his M.D. degree from the Columbia University College of Physicians and Surgeons and then, after a surgical internship and two years as general surgery resident at Roosevelt Hospital, New York City, served two years as chief of the surgical service of the 1605th USAF base in the Azores.

Eduard Mainardi writes that he had a good year. He completed his qualifications for an instrument rating and now holds a private pilot's license with twin engine and instrument ratings. This fall his son, Eddie, Jr., entered Brown. Ed and his wife, Mary Ann Coraci Mainardi, reside at 758 West Shore Dr., Kinnelon, N.J. 07405.

Dr. Val Pelletier is in the private practice of neurosurgery in Albany, N.Y.

George F. Riley has been promoted to senior scientist at Millis Research, Inc., Millis, Mass., where he is responsible for the development of photolithographic and laser etching techniques on integrated microcircuits.

Capt. Gordon H. Smith, USN, has been promoted to rear admiral. A resident of Alexandria, Va., Admiral Smith is deputy commander in charge of the Planning, Programming, and Resources Management Directorate in the Headquarters, Naval Electronic Systems Command, Washington, D.C. He and his wife, Mary, have four children.

Frank H. Spaulding and his wife, Eugenia, report the birth on May 19 of a second child, Jennifer Anne Spaulding. The family resides at 910 River Rd., Piscataway, N.J. 08854.

Richard D. Stephenson is director of admission at St. John's College, Santa Fe, N.M.

Comdr. Harold J. Sutphen, USN, has been assigned to the Office of the Secretary of Defense and is working for the Assistant Secretary of Defense (International Security Affairs) in the Pentagon. He and Helen W. Milwee were married July 8.

Francis Thorley has been promoted from sales manager of the Boston plant to assistant



Chris Maynard

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Margery Whiteman at a recent NASP meeting at the Maddock Alumni Center.

## Margery Whiteman: teacher, student, mother, sports official, national NASP leader

The new chairman of Brown's National Alumni Schools Program (NASP) national steering committee, Margery Goddard Whiteman '62, has mastered a difficult juggling act, one she feels many women of her generation might not care to attempt. The Albany, N.Y., resident has shaped a lifestyle that successfully combines a career as a graduate student and teacher, a home life focused around two very young children, a hobby, and a demanding volunteer job. And Margery, a tall Michigan native with a self-assured manner, seems to love every minute of it.

The key to managing her busy schedule, Margery told the *BAM* one Saturday morning between NASP meetings at the Maddock Alumni Center, is "learning to say no, primarily to avoidable pressures." In particular, this has meant that she and her husband, Michael, an Albany lawyer, have chosen not to assume non-professional obligations that preclude being with their children. Their daughter, Bailey, is five, and a son, Stephen, will be two in March.

"Being involved in my work for Brown to the degree I am, at a time when I also have professional commitments," Margery said, "has become a family venture. We believe it is possible for two people to function normally in the professional world, and also be good parents. Essentially," she stressed, "it's a matter of respecting the needs of everyone in the family." As she spoke, Margery glanced quickly at her watch so as not to be late for a family visit to the Brown bookstore. Her husband and children had come to Providence with her for the weekend, she said, and Bailey was eager to pick

out a new Brown T-shirt. Later they would head out to Aldrich-Dexter Field to watch a field hockey game.

Margery's involvement with NASP (at first, with its loosely structured Pembroke equivalent) dates from 1968, when she began meeting with prospective women applicants at the request of another Pembroke graduate in Albany. "It was very limited," she recalls. "We were occasionally called upon to interview applicants, but more often we held teas and other social gatherings." After the 1971 Brown-Pembroke merger, however, Margery's involvement with NASP escalated, and she became, in quick succession, chairman for the Albany-Schenectady-Troy area, regional director for all of New York state, and most recently, national chairman.

All of this occurred during a period when Margery was completing five years of teaching French in a public high school, starting work on her Ph.D. in French literature at SUNY at Albany (she received an M.A.T. from Harvard in 1965), working briefly for the Brown admission office, and giving birth to her first child. In addition, since returning to college, she has been teaching advanced undergraduate courses in French language and grammar at SUNY. She is also a member of the board of the Albany League of Arts. Yet Margery's NASP work has remained consistently "imaginative and enthusiastic," says NASP Director and Associate Director of Alumni Relations Dave Zucconi. "She's articulate, energetic, and above all, efficient," Zucconi says. "She couldn't accomplish all she has if she weren't."

Zucconi says Margery was "a natural" for the national chairmanship after her stint as New York regional director. New York, he explains, is Brown's "largest applicant producer," generating between 20 and 35 percent of the total applications for admission each year. When Margery became regional director, Zucconi says, NASP operations were flourishing in downstate New York, but were less active in the north. Margery took advantage of her Albany home base to

travel around upstate New York, meeting with NASP workers in such cities as Buffalo, Rochester, Syracuse, and Ithaca, and helping to revitalize committees there. This was just one facet of her experience that Zucconi says weighed heavily in the decision to make Margery national chairman. "We're extremely pleased we selected her."

A true believer in her alma mater, Margery brings an informed loyalty to her field work for NASP. Armed with an up-to-date knowledge of the University gleaned from the *BAM*, the *Brown Daily Herald*, and admission literature (as well as frequent visits to the campus), she fields a wide range of questions and assures high school students that "Brown is not in a situation of doubting its future." She claims, moreover, that it isn't vital for a NASP volunteer to know *all* the answers. "What is most important," she emphasizes, "is projecting a sensitivity to the age group you're dealing with." Honestly, Margery notes, is the most effective response to a difficult question.

There is yet another side to Margery Whiteman: she spends about twenty-five afternoons each fall refereeing high school field hockey games. She got her start in officiating while a student at Pembroke. "I played field hockey as part of the required three years of physical education," Margery recalls, "and enjoyed it very much. But I pulled a ligament in my ankle, so Bessie Rudd, who was then director of Pembroke phys ed, advised me to learn to officiate the game." Margery took that advice, officiated at schoolgirl games in the Providence area, and continued to pursue the hobby after moving to Albany.

"I've always liked watching women's sports," Margery says, "and I'm glad to see them becoming an important part of school athletic programs. I'm also delighted that my daughter is very coordinated and physical-activity minded." On a personal level, Margery's involvement with field hockey has added a fresh dimension to her life. "I grew up living in books and making decisions only after a careful rational process," she ex-



plains. "Officiating brings me into a situation unlike any other in my relatively intellectual life. My responses to the game are split-second judgments, with the added pressure of knowing I must stand by them."

One outgrowth of her many activities is a desire on Margery's part to let other women know that they can have a rewarding home life while holding down a job or a volunteer commitment. "My generation of women has been caught between two philosophies," she says. "I think most of us viewed the usual domestic environment as a major life goal. In contrast, young women today are attending college at a time when society is very supportive of their career aspirations, but often downplays the appeal of motherhood. After a long maturing process," Margery continues, "I've become aware that I can love domestic life and also enjoy my other spheres of interest. The two goals need not be mutually exclusive."

A glance at a 1972 questionnaire in Margery's alumnae folder confirms this. Under the heading "My most rewarding experiences since I left college," she had written these three items:

"Music tour with Harvard Glee Club, Summer 1964.

"Teaching advanced-placement French to six students, 1968-69.

"Nurturing a marriage; watching Bailey grow." A.D.

national sales manager at the general office of Joseph T. Ryerson & Son, Chicago.

Robert P. Zimmerman and his wife, Becky, have moved to 122nd Ave., SE, Newport Hills, Bellevue, Wash. 98006. Bob is employed by Boeing Aircraft. The family includes three children: Michael, Amy, and Sharon.

**58** Charles Connell has been promoted to associate professor of German at Cornell College, Mount Vernon, Iowa. He holds two M.A. degrees and a Ph.D. from the University of Chicago and has been on the Cornell faculty eight years.

John P. Cotton, a vice-president of Old Stone Bank, Providence, is serving as president of the Rhode Island Association of Credit Management.

Dr. Charles D. Hackett, Jr., has been appointed assistant professor of homiletics at Emory University, Atlanta, Ga. An ordained priest in the Episcopal Church, he was rector of St. Bartholomew's Church, Atlanta, from 1967 to 1971. He received his Ph.D. in religion from Emory in 1975.

William F. Johnston has been named director of marketing of the Protection Systems Division, Fenwal, Inc., Ashland, Mass. He has been with the firm for eleven years and, in addition to his recent assignment, is also serving as assistant to the president in corporate development.

Conrad Squires, a former director of copy at American Fund Raising Services, Inc., is founder and president of a new company, CS Writing and Design Services, located in Auburndale, Mass. The organization will provide fund-raising copy, design, and planning services for nonprofit institutions and professional fund-raising firms.

**59** Paul A. Hollos has been named assistant treasurer of Foote Mineral Co., Exton, Pa. Paul joined the firm a year ago after serving as assistant treasurer of Pennwalt Corp. since 1969. He holds an M.B.A. from the Harvard Business School. Paul and his wife, Sherley, and their two children live in Strafford, Pa.

John L. Jangro is principal of the Waconah Regional High School, Dalton, Mass. He's living at 241 Pleasant St. in Dalton.

George Miller has been named senior vice-president of the New England Financial Group. He is vice-president and manager of the life department of the Feitelson Insurance Agency in Fall River, Mass.

Robert Seamons and his family spent eleven years in Framingham, England, with the Apollo program before returning to the States last year and settling on Vashon Island, Washington. Bob is now a shipfitter and welder and in his spare time has done some directing for the Island Theater Workshop.

Peter Siehman (Sc.M.) is head of the communications systems department of Cutler-Hammer's AIL Division, Melville, N.Y. As chairman of the Technical Committee on Communications Systems, Peter was involved in a one-year study to assess the role of the federal government in communications satellite research and development.

Tracy L. Simpson, a developmental

physiologist, has been promoted to professor at the University of Hartford.

William P. Suter is an industry specialist and a vice-president of Merrill, Lynch, Pierce, Fenner & Smith, New York City.

Mitsuo Umezawa (A.M.) is living in Osaka, Japan, and reports that he is "importing and exporting various items, such as chemicals, pulp, and medicines, to many parts of the world." His address: 3-29, 3-chome, Shinsenriminami-machi, Toyonaka-shi, Osaka.

**60** Major Donald R. Combs, USAF, is serving at Sembach Air Base, Germany, as an operations officer. He previously had been assigned to the Air Force Academy in Colorado Springs.

Robert B. Klein, White Plains, N.Y., has been appointed adjunct professor of business at the Columbia University Graduate School of Business. He is with Arthur Young & Co. in New York City, specializing in consulting for multinational corporations in the area of expatriate compensation and taxation.

Peter Winograd is associate dean of the University of New Mexico School of Law in Albuquerque.

**61** Stephen L. Isaacs has joined the Center for Population and Public Health as assistant director for operations and assistant professor of public health. The center is associated with Columbia University's College of Physicians and Surgeons in New York City.

Yeong-Wook Kim (Ph.D.) is a cancer science fellow at the National Institutes of Health, Bethesda, Md.

Roland B. Marsh is working toward a master of arts degree in the film program at the University of Southern California in Los Angeles.

Carolyn Malkowski Rusiackas has been named program coordinator at the YWCA in Darien, Conn.

**62** Michael R. Chmielewski is teaching history and doing counseling at Rice Memorial High, South Burlington, Vt.

John J. Donovan has been promoted to director of the corporate data processing support department at Aetna Life & Casualty in Hartford. His primary responsibilities are in the areas of data communications, data base technology, and long-range hardware software planning.

Carolyn Cardall Newsom has entered the M.B.A. program at the Wharton School, University of Pennsylvania. She lives in Yardley, Pa., with her husband, who is a family physician, and their two children, Jack, 6, and James, 4.

William J. Ryan is a product administrator with IBM in White Plains, N.Y.

**63** Dr. Kenneth V. Anderson (Sc.M.), associate professor of anatomy at Emory University in Atlanta, Ga., has received the additional appointment of associate professor of neurology. A specialist in neurology, Dr. Anderson joined the Emory faculty in 1966.

Dr. Richard Bakulski, a radiologist, is with



the Radiologist Association of Plymouth, Mass.

Anne Hayes Bedlington is assistant professor of government at Smith College.

William Burten, who earned his M.A. at New York University, has received his M.D. degree from Miami University Medical School and is doing his internship at New Rochelle (N.Y.) Hospital Medical Center. His wife, Katherine, graduated from medical school with her husband and is also an intern at New Rochelle Hospital.

Having recovered from a long illness, Dr. Yale H. Kablitzky plans to start in January as chief of the department of anesthesiology and medical director of the department of inhalation therapy at Llano Estacado Medical Center, Hobbs, N.M.

Peter Meenan, general counsel for the investment management firm of Eaton & Howard since 1974, has been appointed a vice-president and elected a director of the Boston-based firm. He and his wife have two daughters and live in Lincoln, Mass.

**64** Peter Healey and Dianne Guzik were married last spring on the campus of Georgetown University. A graduate of Georgetown Law School, Peter is a partner in the Washington-Pittsburgh law firm of Reed, Smith, Shaw, and McClay.

Charlotte Cook Morse is associate professor of English at Virginia Commonwealth University, Richmond, Va.

LeRoy Thompson, Jr., has been elected president of Steelite Buildings, Inc., Pittsburgh. He joined Steelite in 1964 and had been serving as executive vice-president.

**65** Leon Bryant, an art teacher at Pine Crest School in Fort Lauderdale, Fla., has won a \$5,000 Kenneth E. Behring Award as one of the three outstanding teachers at the school. The selection was made by members of the senior class, other faculty members, and administrators. A member of the Pine Crest faculty since 1967, he encourages student talent across a broad spectrum. His classes range from seventh grade enrichment art, an introductory series of artistic experiences, to advanced classes in painting and sculpture. He also has created the sets for many of the productions in the Student Cultural Arts Series. The former All-Ivy hockey star has also coached at the school and was the sponsor of its Pep Club.

Donald L. Carcieri has been promoted to senior vice-president of the banking group of Old Stone Bank, Providence. He continues as president and chief executive officer of Weylin Investors Co., a subsidiary of Old Stone Corp.

Jonas Dovudenas, who has studied at the Rhode Island School of Design and the Illinois Institute of Technology's Design Institute, has had three one-man shows and has participated in many group exhibitions. His photographs are represented in museums and private collections around the country.

John S. McMahon, Jr., and Priscilla Robinson Coffin were married Aug. 7 in Wakefield, R.I., where they now live. John is an estate planner with Aetna Life & Casualty in Providence.

**66** Stephanie Duke Hockensmith (M.A.T.) has accepted a position as dean of women and instructor in psychology at MMI Preparatory School, Freeland, Pa.

Frederick R. Griffith (A.M.) has been promoted to vice-president administration in the broadcasting division of the Outlet Co. A Providence resident, Fred has been with Outlet Broadcasting since 1952.

James A. Miller, a Trinity College assistant professor of English, has been named director of intercultural studies at the college. One of his specialties is black literature, and he is co-author of the book *Pan-Africanism in the 20th Century*. He came to Trinity in 1972 after earning his doctorate from the State University of New York.

Alexander D. Newton has resigned as an associate with the Shearman & Sterling law firm in New York City to become the director for West Africa of the African-American Labor Center, which is attempting to promote the labor movement throughout Africa.

Dr. Edward D. Sabnon, a biologist, is assistant professor of zoology at the University of North Carolina, Chapel Hill.

Robert A. Spencer has been promoted to vice-president of construction with Schultz Construction, Inc., of Schenectady, N.Y. Bob lives in Syracuse with his wife and three sons.

Paul M. Tukey is a member of the staff at the Rocky Hill School, East Greenwich, R.I., where he serves as head of the upper school, college placement officer, and chairman of the English department.

**67** Chris Baum and his wife, Sonja, have left Japan after more than three years and have settled in Mechanicsburg, Pa., where Chris has a new job with the Navy. "Our experience in the Orient was rich and rewarding," Chris writes. "Getting to know the Japanese people and their ways was stimulating, broadening, and unforgettable. During our sojourn we were also blessed with a second child, Nina Moffitt, now close to two. I am happy to report that as I left Japan, another Brown alumnus and fellow Phi Psi, Capt. Warren Kelley '52, arrived to become commander of Submarine Group Seven."

Alice Louise Bobb Brendel is a librarian at the mid-Manhattan Library of the New York Public Library system.

Andrew R. Gallop (Ph.D.), associate professor of chemistry at Montclair State College, Upper Montclair, N.J., is a participant in a research project conducted under the aegis of the Glidden-Durkee Division of SCM Corp. The National Science Foundation project is designed to allow academic faculty members to participate in industrial research activities and to give them experience in pragmatic problem solving.

Marshall Goldberg is an attorney with the Stamford, Conn., law firm of Rosen, Kwekin & Kuniansky. He received an M.A. from the University of Michigan in 1969, a J.D. from the University of Connecticut in 1976, and expects to receive his Ph.D., also from UConn, in June.

John Montgomery III is an attorney with the Veterans Administration in Washington, D.C.

Brian C. Murphy has been named vice-

president and a director of Nutmeg Beverage Co., East Hartford, Conn. The firm holds a license from Pop Shoppes of America to produce and distribute soft drinks in Connecticut and western Massachusetts. Brian, a former pitcher for the Atlanta Braves and Houston Astros, had been product manager with National Can Corp. in Chicago. He and his wife, Terrell, and their daughter will reside in New Britain, Conn.

Mary Ann Podolak is art director of the advertising firm of William Messere & Associates in Providence. She has studied stage design and scene painting at the Bristol Old Vic School in England and was the scenic artist for Trinity Square Theater in Providence for six years.

Mary Porter Powell has received her master's in library science from the University of Pittsburgh and has moved to 6991 Thornhill Dr., Oakland, Calif.

Dr. John M. Ristuccia, D.D.S., practices oral surgery in Lawrence, Mass. He and his wife, Beverly, and their two daughters reside in Andover. Dr. Ristuccia graduated summa cum laude from Fairleigh Dickinson University School of Dentistry, where he was elected to membership in Omicron Kappa Upsilon, a national honorary dental society. He continued his education in oral surgery at Tufts University School of Dental Medicine, where he is presently assistant clinical professor of oral surgery.

Stephen Shabica received his Ph.D. degree in oceanography from Oregon State University in August. He's with the Lockheed Marine Biology Laboratory, Avila Beach, Calif.

Peter Voorhees Smith and Susan M. Ferrari were married May 1 at Old Nash Farm in New Haven. Guests were transported to the ceremony in horse-drawn wagons. Pete is a dairy farmer in New Haven and chairman of the city's planning board.

Capt. Richard W. Stidsen is a security police officer with the 509th Bomb Wing at Pease Air Force Base, N.H.

Dr. Joel J. Widelitz is a pediatrician with the Lakewood Pediatric Medical Group, Lakewood, Calif.

Katherine Sandford Wilson and her husband, Raymond Bruce Wilson ('68 Ph.D.), Glastonbury, Conn., are the parents of a daughter, Rachel Lee, born Sept. 22, 1975. Their older daughter, Sarah, is now 5.

Peter E. Zimmermann and Jane G. Robertson were married last May in Rockport, Mass. Peter, who holds an M.A. degree in Russian studies from Harvard University, is a doctoral candidate in Slavic languages and literature at Cornell.

**68** William C. Adams has been appointed director of financial relations for INA Corp., Philadelphia, and will serve as the firm's primary liaison with the financial community.

Joel P. Bennett has started his own law practice in Washington, D.C.

Jerry A. Hausman has been promoted to associate professor of economics at MIT. Dr. Hausman did his postgraduate work at Oxford University, England. He joined the MIT faculty in 1973 after a year as a visiting scholar with the department of economics.

Jay H. Hedlund has been appointed to the Braintree (Mass.) Housing Authority Board.

A free-lance writer and historical researcher, Jay lives at 263 Elm St., Braintree.

Roger E. Howell is a shop supervisor with Columbia Yachts, boat builders in Chesapeake, Va.

Joseph A. Petrucci has been named a vice-president of Industrial National Bank of Providence, with responsibility for the bank's dealings in the Pawtucket area. For the past three years, he was vice-president and manager of the Worcester County National Bank's retail banking department.

Thomas F. Robards and Karen A. Puskarz were married June 18 in Bristol, Conn. Tom, who has his master's degree from the Harvard Business School, is assistant treasurer of the Republic New York Corp.

William C. Wardlaw (M.A.T.), who had been director of the civilian personnel office at the Naval Education and Training Center, has begun a three-year tour as director of the Navy civilian personnel office in Rota, Spain.

Edmond S. Zaglio is a forest manager working for the Department of Environmental Protection, Pleasant Valley, Conn.

Jerome M. Ziegler reports that he is driving a Yellow Cab in Denver, Colo.

**69** John Baker (A.M., '72 Ph.D.) is assistant chairman of the department of fine arts at Boston College. In October, he was the guest artist for the inaugural exhibition at the gallery of Clark University's Little Center for the Visual and Performing Arts.

Dr. Charles G. Elliott is a fellow in pulmonary medicine at the University of Utah Hospital, Salt Lake City.

Randy Fraser is a salesman with a mail order advertising firm in Montreal.

Michael J. Hughes, a bond trader, is with the First Boston Corp., New York City.

Linda Kaufman has left the University of Colorado and is working at Bell Labs, Murray Hill, N.J.

Anne Neely Seeley, a librarian, is administrative assistant in the director's office at the Stanford University Libraries.

Steven E. Sevcik has received an M.S. in computer science from the University of North Carolina and is working at Computervision Corp., Bedford, Mass.

**70** Albert F. Bartovics (A.M.) is serving as a part-time instructor in the department of sociology at North Adams State College, North Adams, Mass. He is working on his doctoral thesis at Brown.

Lawrence P. Donnelley (Ph.D.) has been named chairman of the economics department at the University of Delaware College of Business and Economics. He had served in the past as associate chairman of the department.

David F. Haskell (Ph.D) is acting assistant dean of the college at Gettysburg College. He had served for six years as an assistant professor of English at Gettysburg before moving to his current post.

Richard J. Jaffee is in San Diego, where he is a research engineer with the Naval Undersea Center.

Russell W. Krey is attending the Graduate School of Business at Stanford University.

David N. Roberts has earned a master's degree in business administration from Harvard and plans to accept a job in Boston as a

management consultant. He had worked for the Department of Commerce in Washington, D.C., immediately after graduating from Brown.

Lafe E. Solomon is an attorney with the National Labor Relations Board, Washington, D.C.

Mark Trueblood is a computer systems analyst at the Computer Sciences Corp., Washington, D.C. This position follows two years of work in solar energy at the Smithsonian.

**71** Thomas Byers is a member of the English department at John C. Calhoun State Community College, Decatur, Ala.

Rosalind I. Charney and Kenneth Kaye were married in Chicago on Sept. 24. She is a doctoral candidate in developmental and educational psychology at the University of Chicago, and her husband is an assistant professor in that department.

Daniel F. Grossman and his wife, Dana Cook Grossman (see '73), report the birth of their first child, Emily Margaret, on July 12. The family lives in East Thetford, Vt.

Nick Lampshire has become a representative for Chase Manhattan Bank in Teheran, Iran. Mail should be sent to him c/o International Personnel Administration, 1 Chase Manhattan Plaza, 19th Fl., New York, N.Y. 10015.

Robert N. Miller received his doctorate in applied mathematics at the University of California in June and now holds a postdoctoral fellowship at the National Institutes of Health, Bethesda, Md.

John G. Moser has been serving as private secretary and chaplain to the Most Rev. and Rt. Hon. Arthur Michael Ramsey, recently retired Archbishop of Canterbury and Primate of all England, during the archbishop's term as visiting lecturer in theology at Nashotah House Theological Seminary, Nashotah, Wisc., where John is in his senior year.

James L. Northrup is living in Dallas and is vice-president of administration at Northrup, Inc., 302 Nichols St., Hutchins, Texas. Chip received his M.B.A. degree from Penn's Wharton School of Finance.

**72** Dr. Michael D. Amylon was graduated from Stanford Medical School in June and is now a pediatric intern at Stanford University Hospital.

Alfred F. DeCuir, Jr., has been named a banking officer of National Bank of North America, with offices at the bank's national and international headquarters in New York City. He holds an M.B.A. degree in finance and accounting from the University of Chicago.

Ann D. Domenico has received a master's degree from the University of Maine and is teaching emotionally disturbed children in the Dighton (Mass.) School System.

Richard A. Epstein of Westport, Conn., has received his D.M.D. degree from the University of Connecticut School of Dental Medicine.

Frederic Foster and his wife, Susan, report the birth of their first child, Joshua, on June 19. Frederic is a student at New York Law School.

Dr. Richard Burton Foster and Christine M. Lennon were married Aug. 21 at Manning Chapel on the Brown campus. Dick is a graduate of New York Medical College. The couple is living in Warwick, R.I.

Jane J. Gentile, an attorney, is associated with the firm of Turano & Turano in West-erly, R.I.

Craig Hazen and Wendy Goldwyn were married on Nov. 5, 1974, and are living at 440 Panoramic Highway, Mill Valley, Calif. Craig, who received an M.F.A. degree in electronic music and recording media from Mills College in 1975, is the recent recipient of a grant for musical composition from the National Endowment for the Arts. His works have been presented in concerts throughout California. Wendy, who retains her own name, is an editor for Sierra Club Books. She has published several articles and stories.

Dr. Steven P. Kanig and Roberta E. Stellman were married in June 1975 and are living in Albuquerque, where Steve is a resident in internal medicine at the University of New Mexico.

Carol Ann Lucey (Ph.D.), assistant professor of physics at Jamestown Community College, Jamestown, N.Y., is serving as associate dean of instruction there during the current academic year.

Dr. Martin J. Luftman is a surgical resident at North Carolina Baptist Hospital in Winston-Salem, N.C.

William C. Moskosky, Jr., and Catherine A. Lepore were married July 10 and are living in Durham, N.C., where Bill is attending graduate school at Duke University.

Demetris E. Paraskevopoulos (Sc.M.), a scientific researcher, is with the Division of Scientific Research, National Management Laboratory, at MIT in Cambridge, Mass.

Cortlandt G. Pierpont (Ph.D.) is associate professor of chemistry at the University of Colorado.

Louis M. Reycroft is serving as assistant hockey coach at Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute. For the past two years he had been head hockey coach at Waterville (Maine) High.

James K. Schmidt and Nancy L. Marris were married last spring in the Syracuse University Community House. A graduate of the Sloan School of Management at MIT, Jim is director of computer services for Carkhuff Associates, Amherst, Mass.

Ralph A. Vuono is with Connecticut General Life of New York City as an account supervisor.

Marcia Zucker is living in Jamaica Plain, Mass., while a first-year medical student at Harvard Medical School.

**73** Judith Ann Amylon and Thomas M. Bosley were married Sept. 11 and are now living in Palo Alto, Calif.

Nancy Cassidy was graduated from the New York University School of Law in June and has joined the New York City law firm of Satterlee and Stephens as an associate.

David J. Demers and his wife, Susan Griggs Demers, are living in Cleveland Heights, Ohio. Dave is an attorney with Caifee, Halter & Griswold of Cleveland. Susan, a psychologist, is with the Cuyahoga County Board of Health.

David G. Elmer, an attorney, is with the



Denver law firm of Lohf and Barnhill.

Charles C. Goetsch, Woodbridge, Conn., has won the \$250 first prize in the 1976 Nathan Burkan Memorial Competition at the University of Connecticut School of Law, where he was on the staff of the *Law Review*. He is now an LL.M. candidate in legal history at the Harvard Law School.

Dana Cook Grossman and her husband, Daniel Grossman '71, report the birth of their first child, Emily Margaret, on July 12. Dana is assistant director of public relations at the Hopkins Center for performing and creative arts at Dartmouth College. The family lives in East Thetford, Vt.

Jerry W. Hinton has joined the Chessie System in Cumberland, Md., as structures inspector. He had been a structural engineer with Greiner Engineering Sciences, Inc., in Baltimore.

Jamie Kaplan is a second-year law student at the University of California at Berkeley, where he is a member of the *Law Review*. Jamie was married in June and he and his wife live at 2524 Benvenue Ave. #35, Berkeley 94704.

Sarah A. Lawrence is a graduate student in biological oceanography at the University of Rhode Island.

Robert E. LeFebvre is a nuclear prototype engineer with General Electric in Schenectady, N.Y.

R. Thomas Lutz (M.A.T.) is teaching at Long Lots Junior High, Westport, Conn.

Peter T. McCloskey is attending graduate school at the University of Rhode Island.

Jeffrey A. Miller, a systems engineer, is a member of the technical staff at Logicon, Inc., Civil Air Terminal, Hanscom Field, Bedford, Mass.

David Oakes O'Hara and Janet Livingston McIlvain were married last May in Bryn Mawr, Pa. Dave is with Data Resources, Inc., Boston.

Peter J. Oliver is L. E. Dickson Instructor in Mathematics at the University of Chicago. He and Chehrzad Shakiban were married on June 19 and are living at 1645 E. 50th St., #15-L, Chicago.

Lawrence Panek (A.M.) is assistant professor of physics at Widener College, Chester, Pa.

Peter M. Scott is a student in the M.B.A. program at the Wharton School, University of Pennsylvania.

Geoffrey S. Stewart was graduated from Harvard Law School in June and is an associate with the law firm of Davis, Polk & Wardwell in New York City.

James F. Ulrich, who had been interim youth pastor at the Arlington Heights (Ill.) Evangelical Free Church for the past year, resigned in August to accept a two-year term of missionary service in Kenya.

Robert D. Warren and Sandra E. Wogrin (see '75) were married July 4 and are living in Boston. Bob is in his second year at the Harvard Graduate School of Business Administration.

After serving as an auditor with the international audit department at Standard Oil of Indiana, Robert G. Burkhead is taking an educational leave of absence and is working toward his M.B.A. at Stanford.

William A. Darity is a doctoral candidate in economics at MIT and is living at 1 Lamont Ave., Cambridge.

Karen C. Featherson has been named a coordinator at the Dover-Sherborn Regional School in Massachusetts. She received her master's in social work from Simmons last June and has worked with the Youth Activities Commission in Boston, the Cambridge Guidance Center, and the Metropolitan State Hospital in Waltham.

Kenneth D. Field reports that he moonlights as a sax player with the band, Johnny and the Luncheonettes. Five days a week, Ken is an associate engineer with Raytheon in Portsmouth, R.I.

William Immerman, an applied mathematician, is technical analyst with the Intern Safeguard Division, U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission, Silver Spring, Md.

Susan Jaffe worked with the federal government's food stamp program for a short while after graduation and then moved into an internship with the Department of Housing and Urban Development, where she now holds the position of research analyst.

Marshall Luther and Laurie Spriggs, daughter of John Crump Spriggs '47, were married June 19 in Simsbury, Conn. Dante Balestracci '75 was best man and Joe Martino was an usher. Also in attendance were Bill Grossman '73, Joe DiCola '73, Dave Duhamme '73, John Cullen, Curt Zingaro, Mike Cirullo, Mark Raphaelson, Pete Chelovich '75, and Dennis Jamieson '37. Marshall has received his M.B.A. from the Wharton School and is employed by General Mills, Inc., in Minneapolis.

Eric Miller is a first-year student at Boston University Law School and is living at 63 Woodstock Ave., Apt. #3, Brighton, Mass. 02146.

Frank E. Morgan II is a second-year student at the University of Virginia Law School.

Stephen S. Perkins has entered a Ph.D. program in atmospheric sciences at Yale.

George F. Pilloton and Anna E. Lam were married on April 3 in La Grange, Ill. George has a master's degree from the University of Chicago and is employed by the Chase Manhattan Bank, New York City.

David Shukis (A.M.) is a course assistant in oral and written communication at Harvard Business School.

Marc Silverstein received his master of science degree in civil engineering from MIT in May and is now employed as an engineer in the structural mechanics section of Stone & Webster Engineering Corp., Boston. Marc is living in Belmont.

Brian Stapleton, former Bruin hockey star, will play for the New England Whalers this season. He was with Dayton in the International League last season.

**75** Peter R. Beatrice and Carol Ann Bogel were married last July in Danvers, Mass., and are now living in Salem, Mass.

Joseph E. Carpenter, Jr., and Carmine Maria DiPetrillo '76 were married Aug. 14 in

Warwick, R.I. The couple is living in Florida while Joe attends the University of Miami School of Law in Coral Gables.

Paul K. Chafetz is a second-year graduate student in clinical psychology at the University of Florida. He's also a psychology trainee at the Gainesville VA Hospital.

Alfred P. De Fonzo (Ph.D.) and Adele Sirois were married July 31 at Manning Chapel on the campus. He's a research physicist with the Naval Research Labs, Washington, D.C.

John J. Glade, New York City, is a field consultant with Innovative Sciences, Inc., Stamford, Conn.

Richard Goldschmidt has moved to 312 13th St., N.W., Charlottesville, Va. 22903. He is the recipient of a Phillip Frances du Pont fellowship to study neuroanatomy at the University of Virginia.

Michael Golrick and Jill Tysseling were married in Pella, Iowa, on Sept. 17, with Stephen Krasner '76 serving as best man and Joseph Meis and Lee Felder as groomsmen. The couple met at the University of Illinois, where both earned master's degrees in library science. Mike is the son of Joan Fitzgerald Golrick '47 and the late Edwin K. Golrick '47 and the grandson of Mark A. Golrick '19 and Alfred L. Fitzgerald '24. Michael and Jill are living at 3041 N. Country Club, Apt. 132, Tucson, Ariz.

George Taft Joseph and Catherine Anne Iacofano were married July 24 at Manning Chapel on the campus. George is a teacher in the Hopkinton (Mass.) School System, doing curriculum work and coaching football. Catherine is with Abt Associates of Cambridge.

Michael S. Juceam, a second-year student at Rutgers University School of Law in Camden, N.J., has joined the staff of the *Law Journal*.

Julie B. Liddicoet and Richard W. Meister were married June 22 at the Haffenreffer Estate in Bristol, with Stephen J. Meister '76 serving as best man. Rich and Julie are living in Providence.

Joan Zinno Marcotte is the education librarian at the University of Tennessee Center for the Health Sciences.

Kathy Mast is working in New York City as a management trainee with Citibank.

Constance Boyer Murphy and Oliver Mading were married June 19 in Madison, N.J. Constance has received a master's degree in education from Harvard, and Oliver is with the employee relations department of Mobil Oil Corporation and is working toward his M.B.A. at Columbia.

Paula Parker is a field coordinator with Warwick Community Action, Warwick, R.I.

Shelly Beth Payson and John A. Lewis were married Aug. 15 in Maplewood, N.J., and are living in New York City. Shelly received her master's from New York University last spring.

Richard S. Pelosi and Marilyn Karol '76 were married Nov. 21 and are living at 8814 Hawthorne Ln., Laurel, Md.

Virginia L. Point is program director with the Department of Planning and Urban Development in Providence.

Joan Potterfield has accepted a position as a software engineer with Exxon Enterprises in Lionville, Pa.

**74** Sanford D. Brown and Joan H. Miller (see '76) were married Sept. 5 in Harbert, Mich. Ricky Brown '77 was best man and Jeff Shinn '73 was an usher. Sandy is a second-year law student at Seton Hall University. They live at 1105 Grand Ave., Apt. 4, Ashbury Park, N.J.

*Stephen G. Slaten* is a graduate student in clinical psychology at the University of Houston.

*Arthur O. Vogt* and *Susan L. Novak* were married Sept. 5, with *Julie Chapman* serving as maid of honor. The Vogts currently live in Chicago, where Arthur is with the architectural firm of Walter Sobel & Associates, and Susan is assistant registrar at Northwestern University.

*Sarah Wald* is in her second year at the Yale Law School and is living at 71 Cottage St., New Haven.

*Brent Weaver* and *Suzanne Garber* were married on Sept. 4 in Portola Valley, Calif., with *Frank Altman* as best man and *Terri Kiser Cristy* as maid of honor. *Timothy Weaver '71* was an usher. Brent is finishing his master's in public policy, and Suzanne her master's in business administration, both at the University of California, Berkeley.

*Sandra Wogrin* and *Robert D. Warren* (see '73) were married in July and are living in Boston. Sandra is distribution manager for van Melle, Inc., Sudbury, Mass.

**76** *John Andrew*, an advertising copywriter, is with Leo Burnett U.S.A. in Chicago.

*Jane L. Bloom* has been awarded a Root-Tilden Scholarship at the New York University School of Law.

*Mark Cohen* is a student at the Mount Sinai School of Medicine, New York City.

*Robert H. Cohen* is a first-year student at New York Medical College.

*Jane Cosgriff* is a first-year law student at Harvard Law School and is living at 29 Garden St., #213, Cambridge, Mass.

*Stephen F. Chrabaszcz* is teaching English at Franklin High School, Franklin, Mass.

*Carmine Maria DiPetrillo* and *Joseph E. Carpenter, Jr.* (see '75) were married Aug. 14 in Warwick, R.I. They are now living in Florida.

*Scott Fraser* is in a software training program with IBM in Toronto.

*Dana Gold* is an editorial assistant in the public relations department at St. Elizabeth's Hospital, Houston, Texas.

*Deborah D. Graser* and *Timothy P. Walvoord* were married June 19 in Barrington, R.I. Deborah is continuing her studies at the University of Texas. Her husband is a medical student at Southwestern Medical School in Dallas.

*Nancy Patience Harden* and *Kevin K. McGinnis* were married June 12 in Manning Chapel on the campus. Kevin has entered the Cornell University graduate program in health care administration.

*Harry O. Haskell* is a music critic with the *Kansas City Star*, Kansas City, Mo.

*Louise Herzl* and *Ken Betz* were married in Philadelphia on Aug. 29, with *Maude Salinger '75* the best woman and *David Pfister* the best man. Louise and Ken are living in Pittsburgh, where Louise attends the University of Pittsburgh Law School. Their address: 905 North Clair St., Pittsburgh 19072.

*Marilyn Karol* and *Richard S. Pelosi '75* were married Nov. 21 and are living at 8814 Hawthorne Ln., Laurel, Md. Marilyn is working for the Bureau of Labor Statistics, Department of Labor, Washington, D.C., as a mathematical statistician.

*Kathryn B. Kogan* is a Ph.D. candidate in

the clinical psychology program at Boston University and is living at 334 Harvard St., Cambridge.

*Karen Margulis* is a first-year law student at the University of Pennsylvania.

*James L. McKenna* is a first-year student at the Villanova Law School.

*Joan H. Miller* and *Sanford D. Brown* (see '74) were married Sept. 5 in Harbert, Mich., with *Ricky Brown '77* as best man and *Jeff Shimm '73* an usher. Joan is in the management program at New Jersey National Bank. Their address: 1105 Grand Ave., Apt. 4, Asbury Park, N.J.

*John C. Paul* is a first-year law student at Case Western Reserve University.

*Wendy E. Rodemann* and *Robert L. Hitchcock* were married in June and are living in Toronto, where Wendy is attending York University, studying for an M.B.A. degree.

*Sandra Shire* is a first-year student at the University of Pennsylvania School of Dental Medicine.

*Margery L. Smith* is working for her M.A.T. degree at the University of Chicago and is living in that city at 5738 S. Kenwood (Apt. 1).

*Benjamin H. Thompson* is a graduate student in business at the University of Southern California in Los Angeles.

*James P. Wilson* and *Deborah Eddy Bishop* were married Aug. 14 in Riverside, R.I. Jim is now a first-year student at the Columbia University School of Business.

## Deaths

*Daniel Rogers Pinkham '21*, Sarasota, Fla., retired president of the Lydia E. Pinkham Medicine Co., Lynn, Mass., and grandson of the late Lydia E. Pinkham, internationally known founder of the firm; Aug. 5. Mr. Pinkham devoted a great deal of his life to Scouting. In 1923, he was elected president of the Lynn Council, the first council president in the country who had formerly been a scout. He was a volunteer with the Boy Scouts for fifty-five years, receiving the Silver Beaver Award in 1932 and the Silver Antelope in 1949 for distinguished service to scouting on the local and regional levels. He was president of the Lynn Council of the Boy Scouts for thirteen years. Mr. Pinkham served in the Army in World War I. Delta Kappa Epsilon. Survivors include his wife, Helen Murdock Pinkham, 225 Hourglass Way, Sarasota; sons *Daniel* and *Christopher '52*; and two stepchildren, *Robert T. Archibald '50* and *Ann Hayes*. Another son was the late *William W. Pinkham '51*. *Daniel Pinkham's* brothers were the late *Arthur Pinkham '02* and *Charles Pinkham '22*.

*Herman Louis Stone '22*, Malden, Mass., portrait and landscape artist; Nov. 6, 1973. Mr. Stone, a Boston University graduate, had his paintings exhibited in the Boston Museum of Fine Arts, in New York City, and in many private collections in this country and abroad. Survivors include a sister, *Janet Stone*, 61 Revere St., Malden.

*Carl Augustus Green '23*, Whittier, Calif., retired supervisor of dyeing with Burlington Hosiery Co., Pomona, Calif.; Sept. 16 in an accident in Glasgow, Scotland, that also took the life of his wife, *Rose Amorizzi Green*. Mr. and Mrs. Green had celebrated their 50th wedding anniversary in 1975. Survivors include a son, *Carl, Jr.*; and two daughters, *Ruth* and *Esther Green Morecroft '50*.

*Edward Noble Larrabee '23*, Peterborough, N.H., retired poultry farmer and owner of the Nedlar Farms; Aug. 27. Mr. Larrabee studied genetics at UMass and applied this knowledge to his poultry breeding. At the time of his death, he had the largest pedigree breeding hatchery of New Hampshire Reds, with hatching eggs being distributed worldwide. During his career, his genetic research brought demands for his services from countries around the world. Mr. Larrabee also developed frozen and barbecued poultry products. Survivors include his wife, *Emma Stohn Larrabee*, Wilton Rd., RFD #1, Peterborough; two daughters, *Marie* and *Janet*; and a son, *Ralph*.

*Dana Robbins Arnold '25*, Lincoln, R.I., retired president and treasurer of the former Arnold Lonsdale Bakery of Lincoln; Sept. 28. Mr. Arnold was a state senator from Lincoln from 1940 to 1944 and a councilman from 1947 to 1949. For several years, he was secretary of the Delta Kappa Epsilon Association of Rhode Island. Survivors include a son, *Jonathan*, of Fort Lauderdale, Fla.; and three daughters, *Patience*, *Dana*, and *Stephanie*.

*John Reid Caulkins '32*, Little Silver, N.J., vice-president and treasurer of Continental Grain Co., New York City; June 28. Mr. Caulkins was an officer of his class and served as a captain in the Army Air Force during World War II. Alpha Delta Phi. Survivors are not known.

*Charles Richard McManus '32*, Milford, Conn., retired consultant for the Department of Aging in Connecticut and a freelance writer; Aug. 28. Mr. McManus studied at Heidelberg University and the University of Vienna. During World War II he served with the Army in the Pacific. In Milford, he was chairman of the Civic Pride Committee and president of the Friends of Taylor Library. Delta Kappa Epsilon. Survivors include his wife, *Anne Green McManus*, 97 North St., Milford; three sons, *Richard*, *Christopher*, and *Joseph*; and a daughter, *Sarah*.

*Warren Allen Ostergard '37*, Dellroy, Ohio, former vice-president with White Tool & Supply Co., Cleveland; July 10. Mr. Ostergard was an officer in the Navy during World War II. He was captain of the 1936 football team and later played pro football with the Providence Steam Rollers. Delta Kappa Epsilon. Survivors include his wife, *Caroline Magruder Ostergard*, Dellroy; four daughters, *Knsten*, *Kaaren*, *Ingrid*, *Marta*; a son, *Warren, Jr.*; and a brother, *Ellsworth Ostergard '49*.

*Dr. Leon Gindin Burt '38*, East Providence, R.I., a practicing optometrist in Providence with offices also in New York City and New Bedford, Mass.; Sept. 26. Dr. Burt was grad-



uated from the Illinois College of Optometry and studied at the University of Chicago. One of his more noted patients was Eleanor Roosevelt. Survivors include his wife, Anne Bullock Burt, 21 Church St., East Providence.

*Robert Sidney Cuddy* '41, Scarsdale, N.Y., formerly in TV advertising with Philbin, Brandon & Sargent, Inc., of New York City; May 17. Mr. Cuddy was in the Army Air Force during World War II. Phi Lambda Phi. Survivors are not known.

*Herbert Wellington Taylor* '43, Essex Junction, Vt., engineer for General Electric Co.; Sept. 7. Mr. Taylor was a World War II veteran. Survivors include his wife, Beverly Stewart Taylor, 5 Wildwood Dr., Essex Junction; sons William and Richard; and daughters Susan and Wendy.

*William Henry Creamer, Jr.* '49, Kaneohe, Hawaii, publisher of the *Honolulu Star-Bulletin*, Honolulu; Aug. 21. A graduate of New York Military Academy before coming to Brown. Mr. Creamer left after one semester and was commissioned a second lieutenant, the youngest commissioned officer in the U.S. Army at that time. As a captain with the 26th Infantry Division in Europe, he won the Silver Star for gallantry in action during the Battle of the Bulge. Phi Gamma Delta. Survivors include his wife, Jane Miller Creamer, 46-136 Nahiku Place, Kaneohe.

*William Andrew Richardson* '49, Attleboro, Mass., president of Charles A. Richardson, Inc., of Mansfield, Mass.; Sept. 14. During World War II, Mr. Richardson served as a navigator in the Army Air Force. Survivors include his wife, Irene Fagnand Richardson, 56 Wamsutta Rd., Attleboro; and three sons, William, Jeffrey, and Todd.

*Albert Basse, Jr.* '57, Easton, Mass., president and treasurer of Albert Basse Associates, Inc., Brighton, Mass.; Sept. 11. After earning his master's from Boston University, Mr. Basse served as an Army personnel service officer in charge of education and recreation at Air Force bases in Korea and Madison, Wisc. Kappa Sigma. Survivors include his wife, Ellen Blythe Basse, 60 Poquantic Ave., Easton; a son, Albert; and two daughters, Deborah and Lynda.

*Conrad Philip Johnson* '57, Worcester, Mass., self-employed chemical salesman; Aug. 27. Mr. Johnson was a past president of the former Viko Shoe Co. and a former assistant president of Sherman Textiles, both of Worcester. Theta Delta Chi. Survivors include his wife, Louise Ackerman Johnson, 12 Intervale Rd., Worcester; and sons, Conrad and Kurt.

*Dana Alden Coe* '60, Richmond, Va., owner and operator of a fleet of Mr. Softee ice cream trucks in Richmond; Sept. 10. Mr. Coe served as an officer in the Navy after graduation. Theta Delta Chi. He is survived by his parents, Mr. and Mrs. John A. Coe, Paradise Farm, Forestdale, Mass.

*Torsten Norvig* '60 Sc.M., '66 Ph.D., Wellesley, Mass., chairman of the mathematics department at Wellesley College; Aug. 27. A graduate of Copenhagen University, he joined the Wellesley faculty in 1966 and had been chairman of the department for six years. He had served as a teaching assistant and, later, as a visiting fellow at Brown. Survivors include his wife, Gerda Norvig, 125 Shornecliffe Rd., Wellesley College; two sons, *Peter* '78 and Marc Christopher; and a daughter, Laura Allison.

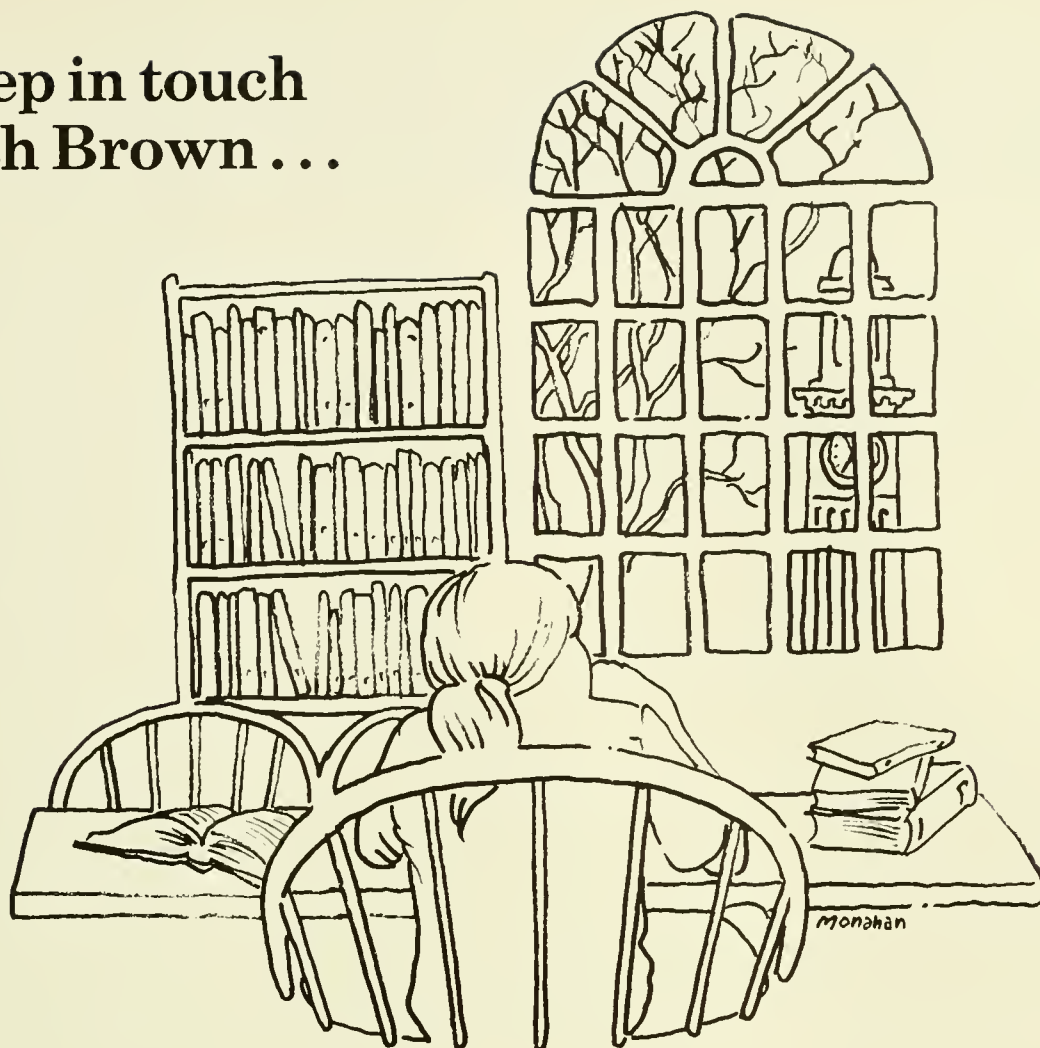
*Dr. Mark J. Feldman* '64, San Francisco, Calif., psychologist, free-lance writer, and an activist in the cause of gay rights; July 21. Dr. Feldman earned his master's and his Ph.D. in psychology at Case Western Reserve. He achieved national recognition following the publication of his book, *Homosexuality and Psychological Functioning*, the first book on the subject to be written by a psychologist who was an admitted homosexual. Survivors include his parents, Mr. and Mrs. Albert Feldman, 64 Sunset Rd., Bay Shore, L.I., N.Y.

*Edwin Foster Drew, Jr.* '70, Wakefield, R.I., chairman of the Rhode Island Committee on Energy (RICE); Sept. 8. Mr. Drew studied medieval French poetry at Aix-en Provence, France, in 1971 and the following year studied the Danish language at Lanat University of Aarhus, Denmark. As chairman of RICE, Mr. Drew spent much of his time the last few years fighting against the proposed nuclear power plant in Charlestown, R.I. In 1974, RICE successfully brought suit to halt the sale of the former Navy base land by the General Services Administration until an environmental impact study was prepared. Mr. Drew was chairman of the Southeastern New England Chapter of the American Littoral Society. Crippled by polio at age 7, he spent years fighting to overcome the disease and finally was able to walk with the aid of a cane. Respiratory complications from the disease, however, led to his death. Mr. Drew was the son of the late *Edwin C. Drew* '30, whose name was synonymous with dance band music in Rhode Island for a generation and whose band played each year at Brown Commencements. Zeta Psi. Survivors include his wife, Helen Oliver-Smith Drew, Carpenter Dr., Green Hill, Wakefield.



Joanna Clark Swayze

# Keep in touch with Brown...



## by keeping in touch with Brown's students.

The Student-Alumni Relations Committee (SARC) of the Associated Alumni of Brown is working to bring students and alumni together. Two programs with which we need your help are:

### **Externships**

A program which places juniors and seniors in voluntary, week-

long apprenticeships during Spring Recess (April 4-8, 1977) with alumni working in careers of special interest to the students.

### **Career Counseling**

An informal program in which alumni offer to share their career experiences and expertise with young alumni and students interested in pursuing similar careers. SARC needs YOU to share your

expertise with students and with us! If you are interested and want to help, please let us know. We're always open to suggestions and ideas for new programs or for changes in current ones. We're a body of students and alumni working to change things for the better ... Won't you join us?

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I would like more information on:

- ☐ Career Counseling    ☐ Student-Alumni Relations Committee  
☐ Externships

Name \_\_\_\_\_ Class \_\_\_\_\_

Address \_\_\_\_\_

Career Field (if applicable) \_\_\_\_\_

## **sarc**

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